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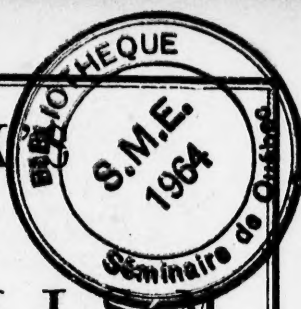
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C A T E C H I S M

OF

GEOGRAPHY:

REVISED, AND ADAPTED FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY.

For the Use of the Schools of the Christian Brothers.

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INTRODUCTION

THE Catechism of Geography now presented to the public, has been compiled expressly for the use of the schools of the Christian Brothers. Taking Pinnock's excellent Catechism for a basis, it has here been enlarged, fully one half, and its contents transposed so as to adapt it to American schools.— In the original Catechism, there is but a very small space devoted to the United States, and this deficiency is here supplied by a compilation from the best American geographies. The present edition is also augmented by useful problems on the use of the globes, together with a vocabulary of names of places, with their proper pronunciation.

It may be well to observe that the entire work has been carefully revised and modernized. All the recent political changes in France and other countries, have been duly noted, and no pains have been spared to make this Catechism a complete compendium of Geography.

M. A. S.

MONTREAL, *April*, 1853.

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A CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Question. What is GEOGRAPHY ?

Answer. A description of the earth.

Q. What is the earth ?

A. The world, or rather the globe, on which we live.

Q. Of what shape is the earth ?

A. Nearly round like an orange ; being flattened at the Poles.

Q. How large is the earth ?

A. It is more than twenty-four thousand miles in circumference, or round it, and eight thousand in diameter, or through it.

Q. How far is it from the sun ?

A. Ninety-five millions of miles.

Q. Does the earth move ?

A. Yes ; it has two motions ; the one round the sun, which it performs yearly ; and the other round its own axis, which it performs daily.

Q. What are these motions called ?

A. The first is called its annual motion, and the last its diurnal.

Q. What is caused by the annual motion ?

A. The change and variety of the seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Q. What is caused by the diurnal motion ?

A. The succession of day and night.

Q. What is the earth's axis ?

A. It is an imaginary line passing through its centre, from north to south.

Q. What are the Poles ?

A. The extreme ends of the earth's axis.

Q. How many poles are there ?

A. Two, the North and South Poles.

Q. What is the distance between the Poles ?

A. 180 degrees.

Q. How many miles does that make ?

A. About twelve thousand, five hundred miles, which is half round the world.

Q. What is the size of the earth ?

A. It is nearly twenty-five thousand miles in circumference and eight thousand in diameter.

Q. What do you mean by the circumference of the earth ?

A. The distance round it.

Q. What do you mean by the diameter of the earth ?

A. I mean the distance across, or through the centre of it.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH—LAND.

Q. Of what does the earth consist ?

A. It consists of land and water.

Q. How much of the earth's surface is land ?

A. About one fourth.

Q. What are the great divisions of the earth ?

A. The earth is divided into five great portions, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.*

Q. What are the smaller divisions of the earth ?

A. The smaller divisions are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, mountains, etc.

Q. What is a continent ?

A. A continent is a large tract of land, containing many nations, as Europe, Asia, etc.

* Until very lately, it was customary to say, that the earth was divided into four quarters ; but the term Australia, (or, as it is sometimes written, Australasia,) has been adopted by modern Geographers to denote the numerous islands in the great Pacific Ocean, which, by some, are classed under two names, viz : Australasia and Polynesia.

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Q. What is an island ?

A. An island is a smaller tract of land, entirely surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, etc.

Q. What is a sea ?

A. A sea is a smaller collection of salt water than an ocean, as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, etc.

Q. What is a peninsula ?

A. A peninsula is a tract of land, almost surrounded by water as the Morea, in Greece.

Q. What is an isthmus ?

A. An isthmus is a narrow neck of land, joining two continents, or a peninsula to a continent, as the Isthmus of Darien, the Isthmus of Suez, etc.

Q. What is a promontory ?

A. A promontory is a tract of land stretching out into the sea, the end of which is called a cape, as the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, etc.

Q. What is a mountain ?

A. A mountain is a vast elevation of land, as the Alps, the Andes, the Rocky Mountains. Smaller elevations are called hills, hillocks and downs.

Q. What is a plain ?

A. A flat or level tract of country.

Q. What is a volcano ?

A. It is a mountain that sends forth fire and smoke from its top, as Etna, Hecla, Vesuvius, etc.

Q. What is a shore or coast ?

A. A shore or coast is the margin or edge of land bordering on the water.

Q. What is a desert ?

A. A desert is a barren tract of country, usually consisting of sand, as the Desert of Sahara.

Q. What is a vale or valley ?

A. The low ground between mountains or hills. Very narrow spaces between mountains are called *defiles*, or passes.

WATER.

Q. Of what does the water consist ?

A. The water consists of oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, straits, rivers, lakes, etc.

Q. What is the ocean ?

A. The ocean is a vast collection of salt water which en-

compasses the earth, and is subdivided into the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, and Northern Oceans.

Q. What is an archipelago?

A. A tract of water abounding in small islands, as the Indian Archipelago, the Grecian Archipelago.

Q. What is a gulf?

A. A gulf or bay is a part of an ocean, sea, or lake extending into the land, as the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay, etc. A bay has generally a wider opening than a gulf.

Q. What is a strait?

A. A strait is a narrow passage which connects two bodies of water, as the Straits of Gibraltar, Behring's Straits, etc.

Q. What is a channel?

A. A channel is a longer and broader passage than a strait, as the English Channel. When a channel is so shallow that its depth can be measured or sounded with a lead and line, it is called a sound, as Long Island Sound.

Q. What is a harbor or haven?

A. It is a small bay, almost surrounded by land, where ships may anchor in safety, as Halifax harbor, New York harbor.

Q. What is a river?

A. A River is a large stream of fresh water running through a country, as the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, etc. Smaller streams are called rivulets or brooks.

Q. What is a lake?

A. A lake is a collection of fresh water nearly, if not entirely, surrounded by land, as Lake Ontario, Lake Superior, etc.

Q. What is a canal?

A. A canal is an artificial channel or a large ditch dug in the earth, and filled with water for the passage of boats, as the Lachine Canal, Welland Canal, Erie Canal, etc.

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CHAPTER III.

Of the Earth's Roundness.

Q. It is mentioned in Chapter I. that the earth is nearly round like an orange; can you give any reason why it is so?

A. Yes; because no other figure than that of a *sphere* could produce the pleasing and regular succession of day and night, and the variety of the seasons.

Q. What names are applied to the earth?

A. The earth is sometimes called a *sphere*, sometimes a *spherical body*, and sometimes a *globular body*; but whether we use the terms *globular*, *spheroid*, *sphere*, or *spherical*, it is always to be understood as a globe; that is a circular body, which these terms signify.

Q. How is the earth represented by geographers?

A. By an artificial globe, on which the various parts of the surface of the earth are delineated. If a map of the world be accurately drawn on any round body or globe, the surface of that globe will represent the surface of the earth.

Q. What proofs have we that the earth is *spherical*?

A. From viewing distant objects; for instance, a ship going out to sea gradually disappears to a spectator upon land, and the last part of the ship visible is the top of the mast; on the contrary, if a ship be advancing towards him, the top of the mast comes first into sight, then the sails, and afterwards the hull, which could not be the case if the earth were not spherical. On a plain surface, the largest objects are seen at the greatest distance.

Q. What other proof have we?

A. From an eclipse of the moon: for the shadow of the earth falling upon the moon is always circular; which could not be unless the earth was globular.

Q. These are proofs, certainly, that the earth must be a globe; but is it not a great mystery how the earth is situated relative to the heavenly bodies, what supports it, and as it is peopled on all sides, why its inhabitants do not fall from their impending situations?

A. The earth is situated in open space, resting upon nothing, but supported by gravitation, which draws all ter-

restrial bodies towards its centre ; and may be compared to a great magnet rolled in filings of steel ; consequently there is no danger of falling from any one side of the earth more than from any other.

Q. What is meant by gravitation ?

A. Gravitation is a law in nature, which all bodies have, tending to a certain point, called the centre of gravity.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the difference and Distance of a Mile in different Countries.

Q. Is the measurement of a mile the same in every country ?

A. No, very different, for the English mile is much less than the Indian ; and the Indian than the Spanish ; the Spanish than the German, &c.

Q. What is an English statute mile ?

A. An English statute mile consists of 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards or 8 furlongs.

Q. What nations nearly agree in this measure ?

A. The Turkish, Italian, and old Roman lesser mile.

Q. What is a Russian mile ?

A. Little more than three quarters of an English mile.

Q. What is an Arabian mile ?

A. A mile and a quarter English.

Q. What is an Indian mile ?

A. Three English miles.

Q. What is a Spanish, Polish, and Dutch mile ?

A. About three miles and a half English.

Q. What is a German mile ?

A. A little more than four English miles.

Q. What is a Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian mile ?

A. From five to six English miles.

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CHAPTER V.

Of the Circles of the Globe.

Q. What names are given to those lines or circles which surround the globe?

A. The principal circles which surround the globe are the equator, ecliptic, the tropics, the polar circles, and the meridians.

Q. What is the Equator?

A. The Equator* is an imaginary great circle, running east and west round the globe, at an equal distance from each pole.

Q. Why is it so called

A. Because, when the sun is on this circle, the days and nights are equal in all parts of the earth.

Q. Of what use is the Equator?

A. All parts of the earth, with respect to their situations, are either to the north or south side of the Equator; and the distance of places called their latitude, is counted from it towards the north or south pole.

Q. How far is the Equator distant from the Poles?

A. Ninety degrees, or about 6,250 miles from either pole.

Q. What are the tropics?

A. Two smaller circles called Cancer and Capricorn. The tropic of Cancer is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator, and the tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}$ south of the Equator.

Q. What are the polar circles?

A. Two smaller circles, called Arctic and Antarctic; the arctic or north pole circle, is $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the Equator and the antarctic or south polar circle, is the same distance south of the Equator. The polar circles are also $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the poles.

Q. What are the Meridians?

A. All lines drawn from one pole to the other are called meridians. When the sun comes to the meridian of a place, it is then noon, or mid-day at that place, for every place has a meridian. The meridian or line drawn from north to south, over Greenwich and Washington, is called

* The Equator is sometimes called the *Equinoctial line*, and sometimes only the *line*.

the first meridian, and the longitude of places is reckoned from it either east or west.

Q. What is meant by the horizon ?

A. There are two horizons ; one called the sensible or visible, and the other the rational horizon. The sensible horizon is the boundary of our sight, being that circle where the sky and earth seem to meet. The rational horizon cuts the earth into two equal parts, and is parallel to the sensible horizon.

Q. What are the poles of the horizon called ?

A. The Zenith and Nadir ; the Zenith point is that part directly over head ; and the Nadir is that point opposite to it, under our feet.

Q. What are the four cardinal points of the horizon called ?

A. North, east, south, and west.

Q. How is a circle divided ?

A. All circles are divided into 360 parts, called degrees. The half, or Semicircle, is 180 degrees ; the quarter or quadrant, is 90 degrees.

Q. How is a degree divided ?

A. A degree is divided into 60 minutes, and every minute into 60 seconds.

Q. How many kinds of circles are there ?

A. Two, the *great* and the *small circles*.

Q. What is a *great circle* ?

A. A *great circle* is that which divides the earth into two equal parts.

Q. What is a *small circle* ?

A. A *small circle* divides the earth into two *unequal* parts.

Q. What is the admeasurement of a degree in a *great circle* ?

A. A degree in a *great circle* contains 60 geographical or $69\frac{1}{4}$ statute miles, but the admeasurement of a *small circle* varies according to its distance from the equator.

Q. What is a mile called in geography ?

A. A minute.

Q. How many degrees make an hour of time ?

A. Fifteen.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Latitude and Longitude.

Q. How are places upon the earth distinguished?

A. By their situations, which are ascertained by their latitude and longitude.

Q. What is meant by the latitude of a place?

A. Its distance north or south of the equator. If a place be on the north side of the equator, it is said to be in north latitude; if on the south side, in south latitude. All places on the equator, have no latitude, because the equator begins there.

Q. What is the greatest latitude a place can have?

A. Ninety degrees, and there are only two places that have so much, which are the poles.

Q. What are the parallels of latitude?

A. Parallels of latitude are lines drawn at an equal distance from the equator.

Q. How is the latitude of a place found?

A. Upon a globe it is found by turning the globe round till the place comes under the brass meridian by which the globe is suspended, which shows the distance from the equator. But upon a map, the latitude is found at the side; if it increase upwards, it is north; if downwards, it is south.

Q. What is meant by longitude?

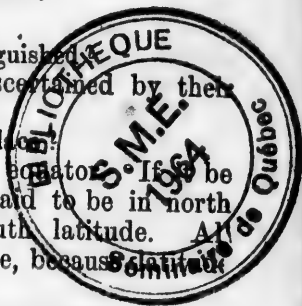
A. Longitude is the distance of a place from the first meridian, either east or west. If it be on the east side, it is east longitude; and on the west side, it is west longitude.

Q. What is the greatest longitude a place can have?

A. One hundred and eighty degrees, which is one half of the circumference of the globe. All places under the first meridian, have no longitude, it being there that longitude begins.

Q. How can you distinguish between east and west longitude?

A. If the numbers increase towards the right hand, it is east longitude, but if they increase towards the left hand, it is west longitude.



Q. How is longitude found ?

A. Upon a globe it is found at the equator, but upon a map at the top and bottom.*

Q. How do nations generally reckon longitude ?

A. Each from the capital of their own country. We of the United States, reckon from Washington; the English, from Greenwich near London; the French, from Paris; and the Spaniards from Madrid.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Maps.

Q. What is a map ?

A. A representation of a part, or of the whole of the earth's surface.

Q. How are maps usually drawn ?

A. The top of the map is the north, the bottom is the south, the right hand is the east, and the left hand is the west.

Q. What do you mean by north, south, east and west ?

A. I mean the four cardinal points of the compass.

Q. What is a compass ?

A. An instrument used by navigators at sea to point out their course.

Q. How does it point out their course ?

A. The needle of the compass always points to the north.

Q. In what direction are the north and south ?

A. The north is towards the north pole, and the south towards the south pole.

Q. In what direction are the east and west ?

A. The east is that point where the sun rises, and the west, where it sets.

Q. How are rivers represented on maps ?

A. They are represented by black lines winding according to their course.

* The degrees of longitude are not equal, like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline towards the poles. Hence, in 60 degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree upon the equator, and so on in proportion for the rest.

Q. How are mountains shown ?

A. They are shown by lines which form a shade in the direction in which they extend.

Q. How are the boundaries of countries marked ?

A. They are marked by dotted lines.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Zones.

Q. What are the Zones ?

A. Divisions of the earth's surface made by the tropics and polar circles.

Q. What is the meaning of the word *zone* ?

A. It means a belt or girdle.

Q. How many zones are there ?

A. There are five zones, namely, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid or frozen zones.

Q. Where is the torrid zone, and why is it so called ?

A. The torrid zone includes all that part of the earth which is situated between the tropics, and is denominated torrid, or burning, because of the great and continued heat of the sun, under whose course it lies.

Q. What are the temperate zones, and why are they so called ?

A. The temperate zones include all those parts of the earth which are situated between the tropics and polar circles ; within the two extremes of heat and cold, which renders the air more temperate, on which account these parts are much more improved.

Q. Where are the frigid zones situated, and why are they so denominated ?

A. They are situated between the polar circles, extending round each pole, and are called frigid or frozen, from the rays of the sun falling so very obliquely on those parts, which renders them excessively cold.

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CHAPTER IX.

Political divisions of the World.

Q. What are the political divisions of the world ?

A. They are chiefly empires, kingdoms and republics.

Q. What is an empire ?

A. An empire consists of several countries or states united under one sovereign, who is usually styled an Emperor.

Q. Which are the principal empires ?

A. Great Britain, Russia, Austria and France. Empires are sometimes composed of kingdoms or provinces immediately joining each other, such as Austria ; others are formed of territories situated in different parts of the earth, as the British Empire.

Q. What is a kingdom ?

A. A country governed by a king or queen, as Prussia, Spain, Sweden.

Q. What is a republic ?

A. A republic is a country which is governed by rulers chosen by the people, as the United States.

Q. What is a principality ?

A. A country governed by a prince.

Q. What is a province ?

A. A country governed by a delegate, as Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

CHAPTER X.

Of the Races of Men.

Q. What are the various races of mankind ?

A. There are five : The European or Caucassian, the Asiatic or Mongolian, the American, the Malay, and the African or Negro.

Q. How may they be classed as to their color ?

A. Into the white, yellow, red, brown and black races.

Q. What are the nations of the European or white race ?

A. All the nations of Europe, Western Asia, the North of Africa, and all the white inhabitants of America.

Q. What nations are included in the Asiatic, or yellow race ?

A. All the nations of Eastern Asia, with the exception of the Malays.

Q. What other nations are of this race ?

A. The Fins and Laplanders of Europe, and the Esquimaux of America.

Q. What people form the copper-colored or red race ?

A. The American Indians.

Q. What nations belong to the Malay or brown race ?

A. The inhabitants of Malacca and Malaysia, with those of Polynesia and New Zealand.

Q. What portion of the earth is inhabited by the African or black race ?

A. The whole of Western, Central and Southern Africa.

Q. What is the population of the entire world ?

A. About nine hundred millions.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Religion and Government.

Q. What are the principal systems of religion ?

A. The Christian, the Jewish, the Mahometan and the Pagan.

Q. Who are Christians ?

A. All those who believe in Christ as the Saviour of mankind.

Q. How are Christians divided ?

A. Into the Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the various Protestant Sects.

Q. What is the number of each ?

A. The Catholics are about two hundred millions, those of the Greek Church about sixty-five millions, the Protestant Sects number about fifty-millions ; the Jews five millions ; the Mahometans one hundred and twenty Millions, and all the rest are Pagans.

Q. What is government ?

A. The power by which the laws of a country are made and executed.

Q. What are the different kinds of government ?

A. They are three in number : Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy.

Q. What is monarchy ?

A. That form of government in which an emperor or king rules during his life.

Q. What is an aristocracy ?

A. A government where the power is vested in a few persons called nobles.

Q. What is a democracy ?

A. A free government in which the people choose their own rulers for stated periods of time.

CHAPTER XII.

AMERICA.

Q. What is America ?

A. America or the New World, as it is often called, is a great continent comprising nearly all the land in the Western Hemisphere.

Q. How is America bounded ?

A. It is bounded north by the Northern Ocean ; west by the Pacific Ocean ; south by the Southern Ocean, and east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. Into North and South America.

Q. What are the principal divisions of North and South America ?

A. North America comprehends Russian America, British America, the United States, Mexico, Central America, or Guatimala, and the West Indies. South America comprehends Columbia, Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, La Plata or Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Chili and Patagonia.

Q. What are its chief mountains ?

A. In North America : the Rocky Mountains, the Al-

leghany Mountains, the White Mountains, and the Green Mountains. In South America : the Andes or Cordilleras.

Q. What are its chief lakes ?

A. Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Winnipeg, and Slave Lake.

Q. What are its chief bays and gulfs ?

A. Baffin's and Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Gulf of California.

Q. What are its principal rivers ?

A. The Mississippi, the Missouri, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the St. John's (New Brunswick,) the Ohio, the Hudson, and the Columbia, in North America ; the Amazon, the La Plata, and the Orinoco in South America.

Q. Who discovered America ?

A. Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF NORTH AMERICA

Q. How is North America bounded ?

A. It is bounded north by the Frozen Ocean ; west by the Pacific Ocean ; south by the Pacific Ocean, the Isthmus of Darien and the Gulf of Mexico ; east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What is North America ?

A. It is the largest division of the Western Continent.

Q. How far does it extend ?

A. It extends from the Isthmus of Darien northward to the Arctic Ocean, 4,800 miles, and from east to west, in its widest part 3,200 miles.

Q. What does it contain ?

A. It contains the largest lakes in the world : Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan, the most extensive bodies of fresh water in the world. The Mississippi, reckoning from the source of the Missouri, is the largest river, but the St. Lawrence discharges the greatest body of water.

Q. What two great chains of mountains are on the western coast of North America ?

A. The Rocky Mountains and the Mexican Cordilleras.

Q. What great chain in the east of North America ?

A. The Alleghanies.

Q. What is the central part of North America ?

A. It is a vast plain, or level region, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean.

Q. What are the political divisions of North America ?

A. The political divisions of North America are : the United States in the centre ; British, Russian, and Danish America in the North ; and Mexico and Guatemala in the south ; eastward of the two last lie the West Indies, all the islands of which, except Hayti, belong to different European powers.

CHAPTER XIV.

Q. How are the United States bounded ?

A. They are bounded north by British America ; west by the Pacific Ocean and Mexico ; south by the Gulf of Mexico ; and east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What is the population of the United States ?

A. About twenty-four millions, of whom three millions are slaves.

Q. What is the capital city of the United States ?

A. Washington.

Q. How are the United States divided ?

A. They are divided into the Northern, Middle, Southern and Western States.

Q. Which are the Northern States ?

A. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Q. Which are the Middle States ?

A. They are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Q. Which are the Southern States ?

A. They are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the District of Columbia.

Q. Which are the Western States ?

A. They are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and California.

Q. What territories belong to the United States ?

A. Oregon, Utah, Minnesota, Missouri, the Indian Territory, and New Mexico.

Q. What is the government of the United States ?

A. It is a Federal Republic ; each state is in many respects independent, and has a government of its own.

Q. What is committed to the general government ?

A. The defence of the Union, the coining of money, the regulation of commerce and all other concerns affecting the whole nation.

Q. Of what does the executive government consist ?

A. It consists of the President, Vice-President, and the members of the Cabinet.

Q. What is Congress ?

A. Congress is the great national legislature: it consists of two distinct branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Q. What are the productions of the United States ?

A. The Eastern States are noted for their manufactures; the Middle for commerce; the Southern for cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco; the Western for corn, wheat and tobacco.

Q. What minerals are found in the United States ?

A. Gold, iron, copper and lead, exist in various parts, and coal, salt and lime, abound in others.

Q. What have you to say, with regard to the railroads of the United States ?

A. The railroads of the United States are eleven thousand miles in length, and are estimated to have cost three hundred and forty eight millions of dollars.

Q. What is said of the canals ?

A. They have altogether, an extent of three thousand six hundred miles.

Q. Have the United States any established church ?

A. No ; religion is left to the voluntary choice of the people, each one being free to choose his own.

Q. What are the principal rivers of the United States ?

A. The Mississippi, the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Red River, the Ohio, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Connecticut.

Q. What two lakes lie wholly within the United States ?

A. Lakes Michigan and Champlain.

Q. What four lakes lie one half in the United States, and one half in Upper Canada?

A. Lakes Superior, Erie, Huron and Ontario.

Q. What canal connects the Hudson River with Lake Erie?

A. The Erie Canal.

Q. What canal connects the Hudson River with Lake Champlain?

A. The Champlain Canal.

Q. What are the six largest cities in the United States?

A. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Q. What are the principal islands of the United States?

A. Rhode Island, Long Island and Nantucket.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Eastern, or New England States.

Q. What are the six Eastern States?

A. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Q. For what are the Eastern States distinguished?

A. They are distinguished for their commerce and manufactures, and for the intelligence, and industry of their inhabitants. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, but is generally healthy. The soil varies from the richest to the most sterile.

Q. What two ranges of mountains are in the New England States?

A. The White Mountains in New Hampshire, and the Green Mountains in Vermont.

Q. Which is the largest river in New England?

A. The Connecticut.

Q. What river is partly in Maine, and partly in New Brunswick?

A. The St. John's.

Q. Which is the highest mountain in New England?

A. Mount Washington, one of the White Mountains, New Hampshire. Its height is 6,234 feet.

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MAINE.

Q. What are the chief towns of Maine?

A. AUGUSTA, Portland, Bangor and Bath.

Q. What are the principal productions of Maine?

A. Lumber, fish, beef, pork and grain.

Q. What is its population?

A. Five hundred and eighty-three thousand.

Q. Which are the principal rivers of Maine?

A. The Kennebec, the Penobscot, the St. Croix, and St. John's.

Q. What river rises in the centre of Maine, and flows into New Brunswick?

A. The St. John's.

Q. What are the principal lakes in Maine?

A. Moose Head Lake, Chesimcock Lake, and Grand Lake.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Q. What are the chief towns of New Hampshire?

A. CONCORD, Portsmouth, Dover and Hanover.

Q. For what is New Hampshire distinguished?

A. For its agriculture and manufactures, and for the beauty of its mountain scenery.

Q. What is its population?

A. Three hundred and eighteen thousand.

Q. What are its principal rivers?

A. The Connecticut, the Piscataqua, and the Cochecho.

VERMONT.

Q. What are the principal towns in Vermont?

A. MONTPELIER, Burlington, Bennington, Middlebury, and Rutland.

Q. From what does *Vermont* derive its name?

A. From the Green Mountains which run through it from north to south.

Q. What are the chief productions of Vermont?

A. Maple sugar, barley, rye, oats, peas, flax and potatoes; horses, cattle and sheep are raised in great numbers.

Q. What is its population?

A. Three hundred and fourteen thousand.

Q. What country lies north of Vermont?

A. Canada East.

Q. Which are the principal rivers ?

A. The Connecticut, the Missisquoi, Lamoile and Onion rivers.

Q. What is the principal lake ?

A. Lake Memphramagog.

Q. What large lake lies between Vermont and New York ?

A. Lake Champlain.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Q. What are the chief towns of Massachusetts ?

A. BOSTON, Salem, Worcester, Lowell, Springfield and Fall River.

Q. What is to be remarked of Massachusetts ?

A. It is the oldest and most important of the Eastern states.

Q. For what is Massachusetts distinguished ?

A. It is distinguished for its agriculture, manufactures and commerce ; also, for the number of its literary institutions.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Nine hundred and ninety-five thousand. It is the most thickly settled of the New England states.

Q. What two mountains are in the western part of Massachusetts ?

A. Saddle Mountain and Bald Peak.

Q. Which are the principal rivers of Massachusetts ?

A. The Connecticut and the Merrimac.

Q. What islands belong to Massachusetts ?

A. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

RHODE ISLAND.

Q. What are the principal towns of Rhode Island ?

A. PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, Bristol, South Kingston and East Greenwich.*

Q. What have you to say of Rhode Island ?

A. Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union, and is distinguished for its flourishing manufactures and extensive commerce.

Q. What is its population ?

A. One hundred and forty-eight thousand.

* The legislature of Rhode Island meets alternately in these five cities, but the two first, are regarded as the capitals of the State.

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- Q. What is the principal river ?
 A. The Pawtucket or Blackstone River, which is partly in this state and partly in Massachusetts.
 Q. What two islands belong to this state ?
 A. Rhode Island and Block Island.

CONNECTICUT.

- Q. What are the principal towns of Connecticut ?
 A. HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN, New London, Stonington, Bridgeport and Norwich.
 Q. What are the chief productions of Connecticut ?
 A. Cotton and woollen goods, paper, cutlery, clocks, carriages, etc.
 Q. What is its population ?
 A. Three hundred and seventy-one thousand.
 Q. Which are the principal rivers of Connecticut ?
 A. The Connecticut, the Housatonic and the Thames.
 Q. What large island lies south of Connecticut ?
 A. Long Island, which gives its name to the Sound, by which it is separated from Connecticut.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of the Middle States.

- Q. Which are the Middle States ?
 A. They are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
 Q. For what are these states distinguished ?
 A. They are distinguished for their rapid growth in prosperity and wealth, for their flourishing manufactures, commerce and agriculture, and for their extensive canals and railroads. In general, the soil is fertile, and the climate mild and healthy.
 Q. What are the principal minerals found in these states ?
 A. Iron, copper, lead, limestone and marble, but the most important is coal : salt springs are also numerous.
 Q. Which are the principal rivers of the Middle States ?
 A. The Hudson, the Delaware, the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna.

Q. Which are the principal mountains ?

A. The Alleghany Mountains, the Blue Mountains, the Catskill Mountains, and the Adirondack Mountains.

NEW YORK.

Q. What are the chief cities of the State of New York ?

A. ALBANY, New York, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

Q. What rank does New York hold amongst the other states .

A. It holds the first rank. Its territory is vast, and extremely fertile; and its cities, towns and villages are remarkable for their rapid growth.

Q. What are the productions of New York ?

A. Wheat, corn, rye, maple sugar, butter and cheese.

Q. What have you to say of the commerce and manufactures of New York ?

A. The commerce and shipping are on a vast scale, and the manufactures are in a most flourishing condition.

Q. What are the chief minerals ?

A. Iron, lead, gypsum and limestone. There are also valuable salt springs, in various places, and at Ballston and Saratoga there are famous medicinal springs.

Q. What remarkable falls are situated partly in the state of New York and partly in Canada West ?

A. Niagara Falls, the most stupendous cataract in the world.

Q. What is the population of the State of New York ?

A. Three millions and ninety-eight thousand.

Q. What is the population of the city of New York ?

A. Its population in 1850, was five hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and seven.

Q. What are the principle rivers of New York ?

A. The Hudson, the Mohawk, the Genesee, the Oswego and the Black River.

Q. What are the principal Lakes ?

A. Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca and Lake George.

Q. What are the principal mountains ?

A. Mount Marcy, the Adirondack, and the Catskill Mountains.

Q. What Islands belong to the State of New York ?

A. Long Island and Staten Island.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Q. What are the chief cities of Pennsylvania ?

A. HARRISBURG, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Lancaster.

Q. What are the principal productions of Pennsylvania ?

A. Corn, wheat and other grains, with the various kinds of fruits common in this part of America. The mineral wealth of this state is very great, comprising coal, iron, and lime. There are also numerous salt springs.

Q. What is the population of Pennsylvania ?

A. Two millions three hundred and twelve thousand.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Alleghany, the Susquehanna, the Monongahela, and the Schuylkill.

Q. What are the principal mountains in Pennsylvania ?

A. The Alleghany Mountains, the Blue Mountains, Laurel Ridge and Chesnut Ridge.

Q. What lake forms the north-west boundary of this state ?

A. Lake Erie.

NEW JERSEY.

Q. What are the chief towns of New Jersey ?

A. TRENTON, Jersey, Newark, Paterson, Princeton and New Brunswick.

Q. For what is New Jersey remarkable ?

A. For the excellence and abundance of its fruits and the flourishing condition of its manufactories, comprising cotton and woollen goods, iron, glass, leather, etc.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Passaic, the Raritan and Maurice River.

Q. What is the population of New Jersey ?

A. Four hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-five.

DELAWARE.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Delaware ?

A. DOVER, Wilmington and Lewis.

Q. What are its chief productions ?

A. Wheat, Indian corn, flour, cotton and woollen goods, paper and gunpowder.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Ninety-one thousand, five hundred and thirty five.

Q. Which is its principal river ?

A. The Delaware.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the Southern States.

Q. Which are the Southern States ?

A. The Southern States are : Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the District of Columbia.

Q. For what are the Southern States remarkable ?

A. For their vast extent of territory and their numerous plantations of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, which are chiefly cultivated by negro slaves. The climate, in the eastern and southern parts, is warm and unhealthy ; in the interior, it is mild and salubrious.

Q. Which are the principle rivers of the Southern States ?

A. The Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Red River, the Alabama, James River and the Potomac.

Q. Which of these States border on the Atlantic ?

A. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Q. Which of them lie on the Gulf of Mexico ?

A. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

MARYLAND.

Q. What are the chief towns of Maryland ?

A. ANNAPOLIS, Baltimore, Cumberland and Frederick.

Q. What are the chief productions of Maryland ?

A. Tobacco, flour, iron and coal ; of the two former it exports immense quantities.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Five hundred and eighty-three thousand.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Potomac, Severn and Patapsco.

Q. What mountains extend through the western part of this State ?

A. The Alleghany Mountains.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Q. What are the chief towns of the District of Columbia ?

A. WASHINGTON, the Capital of the United States, and Georgetown.

Q. For what is Washington remarkable ?

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of most of the public offices ; also for the splendor of its public buildings. Georgetown, three miles from Washington, is famous as the principal establishment of the Jesuits in America.

Q. On what river are both situated ?

A. On the Potomac.

VIRGINIA.

Q. What are the principal towns in Virginia ?

A. RICHMOND, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Wheeling and Yorktown.

Q. What are the chief productions of Virginia ?

A. Wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco ; also gold, copper, lead, iron, coal and salt.

Q. What is the population of Virginia ?

A. One million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Potomac, Rappahannock, Yorktown and James rivers.

Q. What mountains extend through Virginia ?

A. The Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge.

Q. How long and how high are the Alleghany Mountains ?

A. They are nine hundred miles long and half a mile high.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Q. What are the chief towns of North Carolina ?

A. RALEIGH, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Q. What are the chief exports of North Carolina ?

A. Corn, cotton, tobacco, lumber, turpentine, tar, pitch and resin.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Cape Fear, Yadkin, Catawba, Roanoke and Tar rivers.

Q. What two sounds in North Carolina ?

A. Pimlico and Albemarle Sounds.

Q. What mountains in the western part of North Carolina ?

A. The Blue Ridge, Black Mountain and Stone Mountain.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- Q. What are the chief towns of South Carolina?
 A. COLUMBIA and Charleston.
 Q. What are the staple productions of South Carolina?
 A. Cotton and rice are the principal, but it also produces corn, tobacco and wheat.
 Q. What is its population?
 A. Six hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred.
 Q. Which are its principal rivers?
 A. The Santee, Great Pedee and Broad rivers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Southern States, continued.

GEORGIA.

- Q. What are the chief towns of Georgia?
 A. MILLEDGEVILLE, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus and Macon.
 Q. What are the principal exports of Georgia?
 A. Cotton, rice, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tobacco and sugar.
 Q. What is its population?
 A. Nine hundred and six thousand.
 Q. Which are its principal rivers?
 A. The Savannah, Ockmulgee, Oconee, Alatomaha and Flint rivers.
 Q. What two ranges of mountains cross the north-western part of Georgia?
 A. The Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge.

FLORIDA.

- Q. What are the chief towns of Florida?
 A. TALAHASSEE, St. Augustine, Pensacola and Apalachicola.
 Q. For what is Florida chiefly remarkable?
 A. For the abundance and variety of its vegetable productions, the extent and grandeur of its forests, and for

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the many rich fruits, such as limes, prunes, peaches, grapes and figs, which grow wild in its woods.

Q. What is the population of Florida ?

A. Eighty-seven thousand four hundred.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Escambia, Black-water, Apalachicola, Yellow-water, Suwanee and the Oscilla rivers.

Q. Are there any considerable lakes in Florida ?

A. Yes, there are several ; the two largest are Lake Okeechobee and Lake George.

ALABAMA.

Q. What are the principle towns in Alabama ?

A. MONTGOMERY, Mobile, Florence, Tuscumbia and Huntsville.

Q. What is the staple production of Alabama ?

A. Cotton is its principal export, but corn, wheat, tobacco and rice are also cultivated. Iron and coal are its chief minerals.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Seven hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and seventy.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Alabama ?

A. The Alabama, Mobile, Tennessee, Black Warrior, and Tombigby.

Q. What mountains in the northern part of Alabama ?

A. The Cumberland and the Alleghany Mountains.

MISSISSIPPI.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Mississippi ?

A. JACKSON, Natchez, Vicksburg, Columbus, Yazoo City, Grand Gulf and Rodney.

Q. For what is Mississippi remarkable ?

A. For the mildness of its climate, the richness of its soil, and for the abundance and value of its productions, which are chiefly cotton, rice, corn, wheat, sugar, etc.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Six hundred and six thousand, five hundred and fifty-five.

Q. What are its principal rivers ?

A. The Mississippi, Yazoo, Pearl River, Big Black River, and Pascagoula.

Q. What river forms the western boundary of Mississippi, separating it from Louisiana and Arkansas?

A. The Mississippi.

LOUISIANA.

Q. What are the principal towns of Louisiana?

A. BATON ROUGE, New Orleans, Donaldsonville, Point Coupee, St. Francisville and Alexandria.

Q. What have you to say of Louisiana?

A. Louisiana is, for the most part, a level country, consisting of marshy land along the sea-coast, of prairie land in the interior, and of pine forests, in the northern part of the state.

Q. What are its chief exports?

A. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, pork, hemp and lead. The exports from New Orleans are immense, as that city forms the outlet for the produce of the great valley of the Mississippi.

Q. What is the population of Louisiana?

A. Five hundred and eleven thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four.

Q. Which are the principal rivers?

A. The Mississippi, Pearl River, Red River, Wachita, Sabine and Calcasieu.

Q. What are the principal lakes in Louisiana?

A. Lake Ponchartrain, Lake Borgue, Calcasieu Lake, and Mermenton Lake.

TEXAS.

Q. What are the chief towns of Texas?

A. AUSTIN, Galveston, Independence, San Antonio, Houston, Harrisburg and Brownsville.

Q. What is to be said of Texas?

A. Texas is the largest state in the Union, and embraces one of the finest countries in the world. Its soil is extremely fertile; its climate mild and pleasant, and its productions are exceedingly valuable.

Q. Name some of its productions.

A. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, corn and wheat, oranges, lemons, figs, pine-apples, melons, dates, olives and peaches grow in abundance. Coal, iron, copper and lead are among the minerals.

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Q. What is the population of Texas ?

A. Two hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and ninety-two.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorada and Rio Grande.

Q. What mountains in Texas ?

A. The Guadalupe Mountains, the Colorada Hills and High Peak.

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CHAPTER XIX.

Of the Western States and Territories.

Q. Name the Western States.

A. Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and California, with the organised territories of Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico, Oregon, Missouri, or the North-west Territory, and the Indian Territory.

Q. What is the extent of this region ?

A. It extends from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Red River to the Great Lakes.

Q. For what are these states distinguished ?

A. For their agreeable climate, their rich and fruitful soil, their noble rivers, and the unexampled rapidity of their growth in population, wealth and political importance.

Q. What are their chief productions ?

A. Gold, lead, iron, copper, coal, salt and lime; also, cotton and tobacco; wheat, Indian corn, hemp, oats, barley, cattle, hogs and horses.

Q. Which are the principal rivers ?

A. The Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Wabash and Kentucky.

Q. What mountains in the Western States and Territories ?

A. The Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Coast Mountains, and Blue Mountains.

Q. What are the principal lakes ?

A. Lake Michigan, Great Salt Lake, and Winebago Lake.

ARKANSAS.

Q. What are the chief towns of Arkansas ?

A. LITTLE ROCK, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Batesville, Helena and Napoleon.

Q. For what is Arkansas remarkable ?

A. For the great fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, and for the number of its navigable rivers. Its principal productions are cotton, corn, tobacco, iron ore and coal, which are found in abundance.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Two hundred and nine thousand, six hundred and forty.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Arkansas, Red River, White River, Wachita, St. Francis, Big Black River, Little Red River and Caché River.

Q. What mountains in Arkansas ?

A. The Black Hills, and Wachita Hills.

KENTUCKY.

Q. Name the chief towns of Kentucky.

A. FRANKFORT, Louisville, Maysville, Covington, Newport and Bardstown.

Q. For what is Kentucky remarkable, and what are its productions ?

A. It is remarkable for the fertility of its soil, the mildness of its climate, and for the diversified character of its surface. Its principal productions are tobacco, hemp, wheat, corn, rye, barley, etc. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries are abundant.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Nine hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred and five.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green River, and Licking River.

Q. What mountains in Kentucky ?

A. The Cumberland Mountains, and Mount Pleasant.

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Q. What great natural curiosity in Kentucky ?

A. The Mammoth Cave.

TENNESSEE.

Q. What are the chief towns of Tennessee ?

A. NASHVILLE, Memphis, Knoxville, Franklin and Columbia.

Q. What have you to say of Tennessee ?

A. Tennessee is one of the most healthful, pleasant and interesting of the United States. It is famous for its varied and beautiful scenery, and for its navigable rivers. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the soil is generally fertile.

Q. What are the productions of Tennessee ?

A. Cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat and hemp. The principal minerals are iron, coal, copperas, alum, nitre and lead.

Q. What is its population ?

A. One million, two thousand, six hundred and twenty.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, Powell's and French Broad rivers.

Q. What are the principal mountains ?

A. The Cumberland Mountains, Stone Mountain, and Great Smoky Mountain.

OHIO.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Ohio ?

A. COLUMBUS, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Dayton, Miami, Zanesville, Marietta and Portsmouth.

Q. For what is Ohio distinguished ?

A. For the rapid growth of its population, the extent of its territory, the richness of its soil, and the mildness of its climate.

Q. What are its main productions ?

A. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, cheese, buckwheat and tobacco ; horses, cattle and hogs are also raised in great numbers. Iron and coal are abundant.

Q. What is its population ?

A. One million nine hundred and eighty thousand four hundred and eight.

Q. Which are its chief rivers ?

A. The Ohio, Maumee, Sandusky, Miami, Sciota, Cuyahoga and Muskingum.

CHAPTER XX.

The Western States, continued.

INDIANA.

Q. Name the chief towns of Indiana.

A. INDIANAPOLIS, Madison, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Michigan City and Vevay.

Q. For what is Indiana remarkable?

A. It is the smallest of the Western States, and is remarkable for its rich prairies, navigable rivers, and for the mildness of its climate.

Q. What are its chief productions?

A. Corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley; also tobacco, pork, wool, etc. Its principal minerals are coal, iron and salt.

Q. What is the population of Indiana?

A. Nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and sixteen.

Q. Which are its principal rivers?

A. The Wabash, Maumee, Salamanie, Mississineway and White rivers.

Q. What large lake in the north-west part of Indiana?

A. Lake Michigan.

ILLINOIS.

Q. What are the principal towns of Illinois?

A. SPRINGFIELD, Chicago, Galena, Alton, Quincy, Peoria and Waukegan.

Q. For what is Illinois distinguished?

A. Illinois is one of the largest and most fertile states in the Union, and is remarkable for its vast prairies. Agriculture is the principal pursuit of its inhabitants.

Q. What are its chief productions?

A. Corn, wheat and tobacco; cattle, horses and swine. The chief minerals are lead and coal. At Galena are the richest lead mines in the world.

Q. What is the population of Illinois?

A. Eight hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and seventy.

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Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Illinois, Rock River, Mackinaw, Kaskaskia, Sangamon, Little Wabash and Spoon River.

Q. What lake forms part of its north-eastern boundary ?

A. Lake Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

Q. Name the principal towns in Michigan.

A. LANSING, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall Monroe and Grand Rapids.

Q. For what is Michigan chiefly remarkable ?

A. For its great commercial advantages, its valuable copper-mines, the uncommon fertility of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate.

Q. What are its principal productions ?

A. Wheat, corn, oats, rye, apples, grapes, etc. Its chief minerals are iron and copper.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Three hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

Q. What are its chief rivers ?

A. Muskegon, Grand River, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph's, Saginaw and Menomonee.

Q. What great lake between Wisconsin and Michigan ?

A. Lake Michigan.

WISCONSIN.

Q. What are the chief towns of Wisconsin ?

A. MADISON, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien and Janesville.

Q. What have you to remark of Wisconsin ?

A. It is a large and newly-settled state; has a great extent of lake coast, and is noted for the fertility of its soil, its great mineral wealth, and the rapid increase of its population.

Q. What are its chief productions ?

A. Wheat and corn are its agricultural productions, and lead, iron and copper are found in great quantities.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Three hundred and five thousand one hundred and ninety-one.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Wisconsin ?

A. The Wisconsin, Chippeway, Fox River, Black River and Rock River.

Q. What lake in the north-east of Wisconsin?

A. Winebago Lake.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Western States, continued.

IOWA.

Q. Name the chief towns of Iowa?

A. IOWA CITY, Burlington, Dubuque, Fort Madison, Davenport and Keokuk.

Q. For what is Iowa remarkable, and what are its productions?

A. For its immense prairies interspersed with timber land; the great fertility of its soil; its chief productions are corn, wheat, rye and oats; its principal minerals are lead, coal and iron.

Q. What is its population?

A. One hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and fourteen.

Q. Which are the principal rivers of Iowa?

A. The Iowa, Des Moines, Little Sioux River and Cedar River.

MISSOURI.

Q. What are the chief towns of Missouri?

A. JEFFERSON CITY, St. Louis, St. Charles, Booneville, Lexington, Hannibal, Columbia and St. Genevieve.

Q. What have you to say of Missouri?

A. Missouri is the most populous state west of the Mississippi. It is remarkable for the variety of its minerals, and the richness of its soil. Its principal productions are corn, wheat, tobacco and hemp. Horses, cattle, mules and hogs are raised in great numbers.

Q. What is its population?

A. Six hundred and eighty-two thousand and forty-three.

Q. Name its principal rivers.

A. The Missouri, Platte River, the Charitan, Grand River, the Osage, Salt River and White River

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CALIFORNIA.

Q. What are the chief towns of California ?

A. SAN JOSE, San Francisco, Sacramento, Monterey and Vallejo.

Q. For what is California noted ?

A. For the vast quantities of gold found there, for the amazing increase of its population, the fertility of its soil and the mildness of its climate. Wheat and other grains grow in abundance where the soil can be watered. Horses and cattle are numerous.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Colorado, the Rio Grande, San Joaquin and Sacramento.

Q. What mountains in California ?

A. The Sierra Nevada, the Coast Mountains and Mount Shaste.

 CHAPTER XXII.

Of the Organized Territories.

MINNESOTA.

Q. What towns in Minesota ?

A. ST. PAUL'S, Still-water and St. Anthony.

Q. What have you to say of Minesota ?

A. Minesota is a level, fertile and healthy territory, noted for its numerous rivers, lakes and prairies; white pine lumber is extensively cut, and rafted down the Mississippi.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Q. What is to be remarked of the Utah Territory ?

A. It is principally settled by the Mormons. Its chief towns are Fillmore City and Salt Lake City. In the northern part is the Great Salt Lake, one hundred and eighty miles in circumference, and much saltier than the ocean.

NEW MEXICO.

Q. What have you to say of New Mexico ?

A. New Mexico is situated wholly in the interior, on

both sides of the Rio Grande. The soil is for the most part barren. The chief rivers are the Rio Grande, the Colorado and the Gila. The principal mountain is the Sierra Madre.

OREGON.

Q. What is to be said of the Oregon Territory?

A. It is the largest territory in the Union. Its chief cities are SALEM, Astoria, Portland, Oregon City, and Fort Vancouver. The Indian population of this territory are said to be more numerous than the whites, and many of the tribes have been converted to Christianity by Catholic missionaries, one of the first of whom was Father De Smet. Its principal river is the Columbia, a large river falling into the Pacific.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Q. What is said of the Missouri Territory?

A. It is a wild and extensive region, inhabited only by Indians, with the exception of a few posts occupied by the American Fur Company and the United States troops. The chief Indian tribes are the Sioux, Pawnees, Crows and Blackfeet.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Q. For what is the Indian Territory remarkable?

A. For being the retreat of most of the Indian tribes who have at various times emigrated from beyond the Mississippi. The Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Shawnees are the most improved of the emigrant tribes: these build houses for themselves, cultivate the land, and possess horses and cattle. Talequah is the principal town in the territory.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Of British America.

Q. What is British America?

A. British America includes the Hudson's Bay Territories, Canada,* New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands

* The re-union of Upper and Lower Canada was proclaimed by the Governor on February 10, 1841.

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of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's, and the Bermudas, besides several smaller islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Q. Describe the climate and soil ?

A. The climate is very severe for a great part of the year, but it is, nevertheless, healthy. The soil, in many places, is equal to any in the world, and, under proper cultivation, yields large crops of all kinds of grain, hay, potatoes, etc. The trade in wheat and flour, timber, furs, pot and pearl ashes, and the fisheries, makes these colonies very valuable.

Q. How is British America bounded ?

A. British America is bounded north by Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean ; west by Russian America and the Pacific Ocean ; south by the United States ; east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What is the population of British America ?

A. It is about two million eight hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty.

Q. What are the principal rivers and lakes in British America ?

A. The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Saguenay, Richelieu, St. Francis, St. Maurice, St. John's, Niagara, Coppermine, and Mackenzie. The principal lakes are Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake and the Lake of the Woods.

Q. What is the length of British America ?

A. From Cape Charles to the North Pacific, it is three thousand five hundred miles long.

Q. What is its breadth ?

A. From Barrow's Straits to the Missouri Territory, it is two thousand miles in breadth.

Q. What are the names of the chief cities and towns in Canada ?

A. Quebec, having a population of forty-two thousand and fifty-seven. Montreal, fifty-seven thousand five hundred and seventeen. Three Rivers, Sorel, or William Henry, Dorchester or St. Johns, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead, in Eastern Canada ; and Toronto, containing thirty thousand seven hundred and sixty-three inhabitants, Kingston twelve thousand, Hamilton, Brockville, Bytown, New

London, Niagara, Cobourg, Sandwich, and St. Catherine's, in Western Canada.

Q. What is the capital of Canada ?

A. Quebec is the present capital. The Seat of Government is alternately for four years at Toronto and Quebec. It was removed to Quebec in October, 1851, to continue there till 1855.

Q. How is Eastern, formerly Lower Canada, divided ?

A. Into six Districts, viz :—Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis, Gaspé, and Kamouraska, all of which are subdivided into the 36 Counties* of—1. Vaudreuil, 2. Ottawa, 3. Lake of Two Mountains, 4. Montreal, 5. Terrebonne, 6. Leinster, 7. Berthier, 8. St. Maurice, 9. Champlain, 10. Port Neuf, 11. Quebec, 12. Montmorency, 13. Saguenay, 14. Gaspé, 15. Bonaventure, 16. Rimouski, 17. Kamouraska, 18. L'Islet, 19. Bellechasse, 20. Dorchester, 21. Megantic, 22. Lothbinière, 23. Nicolet, 24. Yamaska, 25. Drummond, 26. Sherbrooke, 27. Stanstead, 28. Missisquoi, 29. Shefford, 30. St. Hyacinthe, 31. Rouville, 32. Richelieu, 33. Verchères, 34. Chambly, 35. Huntingdon, 36. Beauharnois.

Q. What share has Eastern Canada of the Representation in the United Provincial Parliament ?

A. Each County returns one Member, which, with two Members from each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and one from each of the towns of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, makes the number of Representatives to the Provincial Parliament from Canada East amount to 42.

Q. How is Western, formerly Upper Canada, divided ?

A. Into the following Counties, viz :—

COUNTIES.

1. Carleton,
2. Essex and Lambton,
3. Frontenac, Lennox and Addington,
4. Haldimand,
5. Hastings,
6. Huron, Perth and Bruce,
7. Kent,
8. Lanark and Renfrew,

COUNTY TOWNS.

- Bytown.
Sandwich.
Kingston.
Cayuga.
Belleville.
Goderich.
Chatham.
Perth.

* The Counties are divided into Seigniories and Townships. The Parishes sometimes contain but one Seigniorie ; sometimes, on the contrary, a Parish is formed of several Seigniories or Townships, either entire or divided.

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COUNTIES.

9. Leeds and Grenville,
10. Lincoln and Welland,
11. Middlesex and Elgin,
12. Norfolk,
13. Northumberland and Durham,
14. Oxford,
15. Peterborough and Victoria,
16. Prescott and Russell,
17. Prince Edward,
18. Simcoe,
19. Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary,
20. Wellington, Waterloo and Grey,
21. Wentworth, Halton and Brant,
22. York, Ontario and Peel,

COUNTY TOWNS.

Brockville.
 Niagara.
 London.
 Simcoe.
 Cobourg.
 Woodstock.
 Peterborough.
 L'Orignal.
 Picton.
 Barrie.
 Cornwall.
 Guelph.
 Hamilton.
 Toronto.

Q. How many members are returned to the United Provincial Parliament by the Counties of Western Canada ?

A. Lennox and Addington united, send one member to Parliament ; Huron, Perth and Bruce, one ; Kent and Lambton, one ; Lanark and Renfrew, one ; Middlesex and Elgin, one ; Peterborough and Victoria, one ; Wellington, Waterloo and Grey, one ; Wentworth and Brant, one ; York, two ; and the remaining twenty-three counties one member each, making in all thirty-three members returned by the Counties.

Q. What cities in Western Canada return members to Parliament ?

A. The City of Toronto sends two members ; Kingston, Cornwall, Brockville, Hamilton, Niagara, Bytown and London send one each making forty-two members from Western Canada, the same as from Eastern Canada.

Q. How are the British American Provinces governed ?

A. They have each a Governor, who is appointed by the Sovereign of England, and represents Her Majesty in the Colony to which he is sent—a Legislative Council, appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly, elected by the people. Before any laws can be binding, they must be passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and receive the assent of the Governor in the name of the Sovereign.

Q. When was Canada first settled, and by what people ?

A. It was first settled in 1608 by the French, who con-

tinued to possess it until 1759, when Great Britain acquired it by conquest, and has ever since retained it.

Q. What proportion of the inhabitants of Eastern Canada are of French descent?

A. More than three-fourths : the remainder are of Irish, Scotch and English descent. Four-fifths of the inhabitants are Catholics.

Q. What is the population of the United province of Canada?

A. One million five hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Q. What are the chief towns of New Brunswick?

A. Fredericton, St. John's and St. Andrew's.

Q. What have you to say of New Brunswick?

A. New Brunswick was, until 1784, a part of Nova Scotia. The climate, like that of Canada, is subject to extremes of heat and cold, but is generally healthy. Its principal exports are lumber and fish : ship-building is carried on to some extent.

Q. Which are its principal rivers?

A. The St. John's, St. Croix and Mirimichi.

Q. What bay bounds New Brunswick on the south?

A. Fundy Bay.

Q. What is its population?

A. Two hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-three.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Q. Name the chief towns of Nova Scotia.

A. HALIFAX, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Pictou and Annapolis.

Q. What have you to remark of Nova Scotia?

A. Nova Scotia was originally settled by the French, who gave it the name of *L'Acadie*, but was conquered by Great Britain in 1763, and then received its present name. It has a cold and humid, but healthy climate.

Q. What are the chief productions of Nova Scotia?

A. Fish, lumber, coal, gypsum, etc.

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Q. What large island politically attached to Nova Scotia is separated from it by the Gut or Strait of Canso?

A. Cape Breton Island.

Q. What is to be remarked of Cape Breton Island?

A. The Island of Cape Breton is one hundred and ten miles in length, and from thirty to eighty in breadth, and is divided by an arm of the sea into two nearly equal portions. Arechat and Sidney are its largest towns.

Q. What is the population of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island?

A. Three hundred thousand.

Q. What is Prince Edward's Island?

A. It is a large, rich and level island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having a population of fifty-seven thousand, and an area of two thousand one hundred and fifty square miles. Its capital is Charlotte Town, situated at the head of a navigable bay.

Q. What are the principal towns of Newfoundland?

A. ST. JOHN'S, Harbor Grace and Placentia.

Q. What have you to say of this island?

A. It is a large, cold and barren island, situated at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; its cod-fisheries are the most valuable in the world, and give employment to the greatest part of its population.

Q. What is the population of Newfoundland?

A. One hundred thousand.

Q. What are the Bermuda Islands?

A. They consist of about four hundred small islands, most of which are barren and uninhabited: there are only eight of any importance. The climate is exceedingly mild and salubrious. Georgetown, on St. George's Isle is the principal town.

Q. What is New Britian, and for what is it remarkable?

A. New Britain comprises all that part of British America which lies north of Canada and the United States. The only trade in this region is in furs, wholly carried on by the Hudson Bay Company.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Q. What is Russian America ?

A. Russian America comprises the extreme north-western regions of America, and is separated from Asia by Behring's Straits.

Q. How is Russian America bounded ?

A. It is bounded north by the Northern Ocean; west and south by the North Pacific, and east by the British possessions.

Q. What is to be said of Russian America ?

A. This remote region is, in general, dreary and unproductive. It is inhabited by about one thousand whites, and some scattered tribes of native Indians. The country yields valuable furs, and the fisheries of the whale, sea-otter, and other animals are very important.

Q. What is the population ?

A. Sixty-one thousand.

DANISH AMERICA.

Q. Of what does Danish America consist ?

A. It consists of Greenland and Iceland. The former is generally supposed to be a large island, but its northern extremity has not yet been explored. Iceland is a barren and mountainous island, chiefly remarkable for its hot springs.

Q. What is the population of Danish America ?

A. Eighty thousand.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of Mexico.

Q. What are the chief ports of Mexico ?

A. Acapulco, in the Pacific, Vera Cruz, Matamoras and Tampico, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Q. What are the soil and climate ?

A. The climate in general is pure and salubrious, and the soil is extremely fertile. Mexico is its capital.

Q. How is Mexico bounded ?

A. North by the United States; west by the Gulf of

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California and the Pacific Ocean ; South by the Pacific Ocean and Central America ; east by the Gulf of Mexico and the United States.

Q. What have you to say of Mexico ?

A. Mexico lies chiefly between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico ; it is famous for its early civilization and for its rich silver mines. The Catholic is the established religion. Texas, New Mexico and Upper California have recently been detached from it and annexed to the United States.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Six millions six hundred and sixty-five thousand and ninety-six.

Q. What is Yucatan ?

A. It is a peninsula lying between the Bay of Campeachy and the Caribbean Sea. It was one of the States of Mexico, but in 1845, the people declared themselves independent. MERIDA is the Capital, Sisal, Campeachy and Lyguna, are the other principal towns.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Of Central America.

Q. How is Central America bounded ?

A. Central America is bounded north by Mexico and the Bay of Honduras ; west and south by the Pacific Ocean ; east by New Grenada and the Caribbean Sea.

Q. What is Central America ?

A. Central America, formerly Guatemala, was a province of Mexico, till 1823, when it became an independent republic. It was afterwards divided into five states, namely, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In 1851, the three former states organized a new government under the title of the National Representation of Central America.

Q. What is its total population ?

A. Two millions one hundred and forty-six thousand.

Q. What kind of country is it ?

A. The climate, on the high lands, is temperate and

agreeable, but on the low plains it is exceedingly hot. The soil is very fertile. The principal exports are indigo, banana, cochineal, cocoa, and mahogany. The chief towns are St. Salvador and New Guatemala, San Miguel, San Juan, San José and Leon, the latter celebrated for its magnificent Cathedral, which was thirty-seven years in building, and cost five millions of dollars.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Of the West Indies.

Q. Of what do the West Indies consist ?

A. They consist of a number of islands, situated in the Caribbean Sea between North and South America.

Q. How are the West Indies divided ?

A. Into the Bahama Islands, the Great Antilles, the Little Antilles, and the Caribbean Islands.

Q. Which are the principal of the West India Islands ?

A. The principal are Cuba, Hayti, or St. Domingo,* Jamaica, Porto Rico, Barbadoes, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Tobago, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Tortola, Trinidad, Bahama, Providence, Turk's Island, St. Bartholomew's, with several others of less note.

Q. Name a few of the principal towns.

A. Havana,† Cape Henry, Kingston, St. John's, Port of Spain, Basse Terre, St. Pierre, Carenage, Bridgetown, Scarborough, St. George, Santa Cruz, Road Harbor and Nassau.

Q. What are the chief productions of the West Indies ?

A. Sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, allspice, ginger, cocoa, tobacco, together with oranges, lemons, pomegranates, citrons, pine apples, melons, etc. The mountains abound in valuable trees, such as cedar, mahogany, etc.

* Hayti, was once called a republic, but in 1849 became an empire, under Faustin the First.

† The Cathedral of Havana, is remarkable for containing the remains of Columbus.

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Q. Why are these islands called the *West Indies*?

A. They are so called from the following circumstance. Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, proposed to sail to the East Indies by a western course; but instead of reaching Asia, he found America; still he thought that those islands were the western part of India; and before a sufficient number of voyages could be accomplished to convince him of his error, he died. From this mistaken notion, the islands acquired the name of West Indies.

Q. What is the population of the West India Islands?

A. Three millions four hundred thousand, of whom only six hundred and fifty thousand are whites.

Q. Are the black population of the British West India Islands, slaves?

A. No; the British Parliament gave them their liberty in 1834, and paid their former masters twenty millions pounds sterling, as a compensation.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Q. How is South America bounded?

A. It is bounded north, by the Caribbean Sea; west, by the Pacific Ocean; south, by the Southern Ocean, and east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What have you to say of South America?

A. South America is one of the richest, most fruitful and most beautiful portions of the world. Its mountains, rivers, and elevated plains are on a scale of unequalled grandeur.

Q. What is the population of South America?

A. Sixteen millions, three hundred and four thousand, three hundred and seventy-one.

Q. What parts of South America once belonged to Spain?

A. Columbia, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, which produce gold, silver, jewels, gums, and drugs, and the choicest fruits.

Q. What political changes have occurred, and what are the present divisions?

A. Like Mexico, these provinces have asserted their in-

dependence; and are now divided into the republics of Columbia, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Buenos Ayres or La Plata, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Q. What is Columbia?

A. It contains the north part of South America, and consists of New Grenada, Venezuela and Equador. The capitals are Bogota, Caraccas and Quito; and the chief ports Carthagena, Guayra, Guayaquil and Porto Bello.

Q. What are the principal cities of Peru?

A. Lima, the capital, Callao and Truxillo, the chief ports.

Q. Where is Chili, and what is its capital?

A. Chili is to the south of Peru. Its capital is Santiago, and its chief ports Valparaiso and Concepcion.

Q. What is Guiana?

A. Guiana is a remarkably fertile country, and is divided into British, French and Dutch Guiana. The chief towns are Georgetown, Cayenne, and Paramaribo.

Q. What are the capitals of the other divisions of South America?

A. Chuquisaca of Bolivia, Buenos Ayres of La Plata, or Buenos Ayres, Assumption of Paraguay, Monte Video of Uruguay.

Q. What is Patagonia?

A. It is a cold and barren country, inhabited by small tribes of savage Indians, some of whom it is said are of a gigantic size.

Q. What great chains of mountains in South America?

A. The Andes or Cordilleras and the Brazilian Mountains.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. The Amazon, Rio de la Plata, Oronoco, Uruguay, Paraguay, Madeira and Caqueta.

Brazil.

Q. What country formerly belonged to the Portuguese?

A. The Brazils, a very large country, being the eastern part of South America, to which the Portuguese Court removed when the mother country was invaded by the French.

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Q. What event has happened since ?

A. The Brazilians, in 1822, declared themselves independent, and proclaimed the eldest son of their former king, emperor of Brazil.

Q. What are the climate and soil of Brazil ?

A. The climate is in general temperate and healthy, and the soil very fertile, so far as the country has been discovered, for the inland parts are but little known.

Q. What are the chief cities of Brazil ?

A. Rio Janeiro, the capital, the greatest commercial city in South America, Bahia, or St. Salvador, Pernambuco, Maranham, and Para.

Q. What is the population of the empire ?

A. Seven millions.

Q. What are the chief productions of Brazil ?

A. Coffee, sugar, cotton, cattle, hides, etc. Gold and silver also abound, and its diamond mines are the richest in the world.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Amazon, Madeira, Parana, San Francisco and Tocantins.

Q. What mountains extend along the eastern coast ?

A. The Brazilian Mountains.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF EUROPE.

Q. How is Europe bounded ?

A. Europe has the Frozen or Northern Ocean to the north, Asia to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

Q. What is the size of Europe ?

A. Europe contains four millions of square miles, being the smallest of the great divisions of the earth, but it ranks the second in population, having about two hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants.

Q. For what is Europe celebrated ?

A. Europe is celebrated for the learning, politeness,

activity and intelligence of its inhabitants, as well as for the fertility of its soil, and the temperature of its climate.

Q. What are the principal countries in Europe?

A. They are, England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Austria.

Q. Which are the most powerful nations of Europe?

A. The most powerful are, Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia.

Q. What are the principal seas in and around Europe?

A. The White Sea, the Baltic, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoph, the Sea of Marmora, the Caspian, and the Adriatic or Gulf of Venice.

Q. Which are the principal rivers?

A. The Danube, Rhine, Douro, Guadalquiver, Seine, Rhone, Loire, Thames, Forth, and Shannon.

Q. What are the principal mountains?

A. The Ural Mountains, the Dofrefield Mountains, the Carpathian Mountains, the Alps and the Appenines.

Q. What islands belong to Europe?

A. Great Britain and Ireland, the Orkney and Shetland, the Hebrides or Western Isles, Balearic Isles, Corsica,* Sardinia, Sicily, Malta and the Ionian Islands.

CHAPTER XXX.

Of Sweden, Norway and Lapland.

Q. How is Sweden bounded?

A. Sweden is bounded on the south by the Baltic, on the east by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the west by Norway, and on the north by the North Sea.

Q. What kind of a country is Sweden with respect to size and climate?

A. Sweden is a very large country, excessively cold in winter, having many parts of its mountains always covered with snow; but the air is pure and wholesome.

* Corsica is famous as the birth-place of Napoleon.

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Q. How long does the winter continue in Sweden ?

A. Seven or eight months, and in some parts nine, but the summer comes on so suddenly, that the valleys are green in a few days.

Q. What kind of soil has Sweden ?

A. The soil of Sweden, in general, is rather barren than fertile, the country being full of mountains, rocks, woods and lakes.

Q. What are the principal commodities of Sweden ?

A. It has many mines of silver, copper, lead and iron; also, vast quantities of pitch, tar, masts, deals, hides, buckskins, fur, tallow and honey, which the Swedes export to foreign countries.

Q. What is the character of the Swedes ?

A. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labor. They are polite, brave and hospitable.

Q. What is the religion of Sweden ?

A. The Lutheran, and, at present, no other form of religion is tolerated.

Q. What is the capital of Sweden ?

A. Stockholm, and its chief cities are Gottenburgh and Upsal.

Q. What is the population of Sweden ?

A. About three millions three hundred thousand.

Q. Which are the chief rivers ?

A. The Glommen and Dahl.

Q. What three great lakes in Sweden ?

A. Lakes Wener, Wetter and Maelar. These Lakes contain one thousand three hundred islands.

Q. What was the ancient name of Norway and Sweden ?

A. Scandinavia. Lapland was unknown to the ancients.

Norway.

Q. What is Norway ?

A. Norway is a cold, barren and mountainous country. It abounds in sublime and romantic scenery.

Q. What is the population of Norway ?

A. Norway contains only one million three hundred thousand inhabitants, being the most thinly settled country in Europe.

Q. To whom does Norway belong?

A. Norway formerly belonged to Denmark, but in 1814, it was ceded to Sweden. It retains, however, its own constitution, army and laws.

Q. What are the chief towns of Norway?

A. Christiana the present, and Bergen the former capital.

Q. In what does the wealth of Norway consist?

A. The chief wealth of Norway consists in its fisheries, mines of iron, copper and silver, and in its immense forests, chiefly of pine, which furnish vast quantities of lumber for exportation.

Q. What is the religion of Norway?

A. The religion of Norway, like that of Sweden is the Lutheran, and the language is a dialect of the Gothic.

Q. What is the climate of Norway?

A. It is, in general, very damp, much exposed to heat during its short summer, and excessively cold in winter; yet, in consequence of their temperance and the general purity of the air, the Norwegians are very healthy, and live to a great age.

Q. What is the length of the longest day in Norway?

A. The longest day in the north is two months,* and in the south eighteen hours only; the difference of the latitude of this country being so great as to cause this variation.

Q. What is the character of the Norwegians?

A. The Norwegians, in their manners, very much resemble the Swedes. They are honest, industrious, frugal, brave and hospitable. They are generally well instructed in the common branches of education, and almost every man is his own tailor, carpenter, smith, etc.

Q. What great chain of mountains runs through Norway from north to south?

A. The Dofrefield or Scandinavian Mountains.

Lapland.

Q. What is Lapland?

A. Lapland is the most northern country in Europe,

* That is to say, the sun does not set for two months.

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comprising the northern part of Norway and Sweden, and part of Russia.

Q. To whom does Lapland belong ?

A. The greatest part of Lapland belongs to Sweden, and the remaining part to Russia.

Q. What are the chief towns of Lapland ?

A. The principal towns of Lapland are Tornea in Swedish Lapland, and Kola in Russian Lapland.

Q. What kind of a country is Lapland ?

A. It is extremely cold and barren, and consists chiefly of mountains, fens, forests and lakes, which are covered with snow two-thirds of the year. Its forests consist principally of fir, and its pastures are full of rein-deer.

Q. Describe the Laplanders.

A. In consequence of the very rigorous climate of Lapland, its inhabitants are a diminutive race, seldom exceeding four feet in height, their features are very coarse, and their complexions swarthy. Their language is rude and scarcely articulate. Notwithstanding the dreariness of their country, they prefer it to any other.

Q. What is their religion ?

A. The religion of the Laplanders is a mixture of Paganism and Christianity.

Q. Is the rein-deer of much use to the Laplander ?

A. Yes ; it is his chief support ; the rein-deer being to the Laplander what the camel is to the Arab. Its milk and flesh supply him with food, and its skin with clothing. When harnessed to a sledge it draws him over the snow at the rate of eighty or even one hundred miles a day.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Of Russia in Europe.

Q. What are the boundaries of Russia in Europe ?

A. It is bounded north by the Northern Ocean ; west by Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia, and Austria ; south by Turkey, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and Mount Caucasus ; east by the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, and the Ural Mountains.

Q. What was the ancient name of Russia?

A. Russia was anciently divided into two great parts, namely; Sarmatia and Scythia; the former situated to the west, and the latter to the east. It has also been named Muscovy, from Moscow, its ancient capital.

Q. How is the Russian Empire divided?

A. The Russian Empire is divided into Russia proper, Lapland, Finland, Poland, and Asiatic Russia.

Q. What is Finland?

A. Finland,* formerly a province of Sweden, was invaded by the Russians in the year 1808, and added to their empire in 1809, together with the adjacent islands and part of Lapland. Its chief town is *Abo*.

Q. What is Russian Lapland?

A. Russian Lapland is the eastern part, situated north of Finland, and is included in the government of Archangel; but the inhabitants trade chiefly with the Swedes and Norwegians.

Q. Is not the Russian empire of great extent?

A. Yes: it is the largest country in the world, comprehending all the northern parts of Asia, the east of Europe, and a large part of North America.

Q. What kind of climate has Russia?

A. As the extent of Russia is very great, there is a great variety of climate; in some parts the winter is very severe, and in others very mild.

Q. What is the appearance of the country?

A. The general face of the country is marshy, full of extensive plains, forests, lakes and rivers. The northern provinces, for the most part, are barren and but little cultivated; but the middle and southern provinces are very fertile and yield plenty of corn.

Q. What is the produce of Russia?

A. Russia produces large quantities of timber and iron, skins, furs, leather, tallow, hemp, honey and wax.

Q. What is the general character of the Russians?

A. The Russians are, in general, robust, well shaped, and of a fair complexion. They were formerly the most ignorant, and even the most savage people in the world:

* Finland was part of the ancient Scandinavia, then called Finigia—the people Fini.—*Tacitus*.

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Q. What is the metropolis of Russia?

A. St. Petersburg, founded in 1703, by Peter the Great. It is situated on both sides of the river Neva at its entrance into the Gulf of Finland. It is so magnificent a city, that it surpasses all other cities in Europe, in the breadth, cleanliness and regularity of its streets, and the splendor of its edifices.

Q. What are the other principal cities of Russia?

A. They are Moscow, Odessa, Cherson, Cronstadt, Archangel, Novgorod, Riga, Wilna, Minsk, Grodno, Smolensk, and Astracan.

Q. What is the population of Russia?

A. Sixty millions in Europe, and six millions in Asia.

Q. What are the principal rivers in Russia?

A. The principal rivers in Russia are the Volga, the Don, the Neva, the Dniester, the Dwina, and the Vistula. The Volga is three thousand miles in length.

Q. What is the religion of Russia?

A. It is that of the Greek Church.

Q. What mountains in Russia?

A. The Ural Mountains in the north-east, and the Caucasian in the south.

Q. What large lakes in Russia?

A. Lakes Ladoga, Oneiga and Heipus.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Of Poland.

Q. What is Polish Russia, or Poland?

A. Poland, formerly one of the most powerful kingdoms of Europe, was in the year 1795, divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria, and ceased to be an independent kingdom; but at the overthrow of Bonaparte in 1815, that portion which belonged to Russia, was again erected into a kingdom, under the protection of the Emperor of Russia, who added to his title "King of Poland."

Q. What changes have since taken place with respect to Poland?

A. The Articles of the Polish constitution having been basely violated by the Russians, and the most unjust cruelties inflicted on the Poles, on the 29th of Nov. 1830, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw and quickly extended through all the parts of ancient Poland. A powerful Russian army immediately invaded the country; the brave Poles were subdued, and in 1832 Poland became incorporated with Russia.

Q. How is Poland bounded?

A. Poland is bounded north and east by Russia, west by Prussia and Germany, and south by the Austrian provinces.

Q. What kind of climate and soil has Poland?

A. The climate of Poland is, in general, temperate and healthy; and being situated nearly in the middle of a large continent, the weather is less changeable than in those countries which border on the ocean. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and so well adapted to the growth of grain, that the annual export has amounted to sixteen millions of bushels.

Q. What are the chief cities of Poland?

A. The chief cities of Poland are Cracow, its former capital, and Warsaw, its present, Dantzic and Niemen.

Q. Which are the principal rivers of Poland?

A. The Vistula, the Niemen, the Dwina and the Bug.

Q. What is the character of the Poles?

A. They are, in general, handsome, tall and well made; robust, hardy and brave; courteous and hospitable; the women are remarkable for their exemplary piety and virtue.

Q. What is the population of Poland, and what its prevailing religion?

A. The population of Poland is supposed to be about fifteen millions, and its prevailing religion the Roman Catholic

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

Of Denmark

Q. What kind of a country is Denmark?

A. Denmark is a very small country, in general flat, and the soil very fruitful, producing plenty of corn and vegetables. The climate is moist, but temperate for its latitude.

Q. What compose the Danish dominions?

A. The Danish dominions consist of a peninsula, containing Jutland, Sleswick, and Holstein, and of the Duchy of Lauenburg, with the Islands of Zealand, Funen, Laland, and Falster. Among its foreign possessions are Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz in the West Indies.

Q. What is the character of the Danes?

A. They are a brave and warlike people, very frugal and industrious. The higher classes are fond of pomp and show: and the lower are distinguished for neatness of dress, hospitality, and cheerfulness.

Q. What is the name of the metropolis of Denmark?

A. Copenhagen, in the Island of Zealand.

Q. What are the other chief cities of Denmark?

A. They are Altona, Kiel, Elsinore, Aalborg, Flensburg, Odensee, Sleswick and Naxkon.

Q. What is the population of Denmark?

A. Two millions and a half.

Q. What are the government and religion of Denmark?

A. The government is an absolute monarchy, and the religion Lutheran.

Q. What was the ancient name of Denmark, or rather Denmark Proper?

A. Cimbrica.* The people were called *Cimbri*, by the Romans, and *Cimmeri*, by the Greeks.

Q. What is Denmark Proper?

A. North and South Jutland, down as far as Holstein.† South Jutland is usually called Sleswick.

* It was usually called by the Greeks *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, or the peninsula of Cimbrica.

† This country received the name of Jutland from a people called the Jutes, who once inhabited part of this country. It is to be observed, that Cimbrica,

Q. Whence is the origin of the *Cimbri*?

A. History does not particularly inform us; but it is generally understood that they were a colony of Scythians, from the country between the Caspian and Euxine seas.

Q. When were the inhabitants of Cimbrica first called Danes?

A. In the seventh century, and they were so called from the *Dani*, a distinguished people from Norway, who conquered Cimbrica at the period above mentioned.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Of Prussia.

Q. What kind of country is Prussia?

A. Prussia is a very rich and fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, grain and wool.

Q. What compose the kingdom of Prussia?

A. The Prussian dominions are situated in three different countries; namely, in Germany, Prussia Proper, and Poland. Some of the provinces in Germany, situated on the Rhine, are considerably detached.

Q. What was the ancient name of Prussia?

A. The ancient name of Prussia is involved in obscurity. Its original inhabitants appear to have been a bold and warlike people descended from the *Sclavonians*. Prussia Proper, or Ducal Prussia, was formerly subject to the Teutonic knights, who conquered it in the thirteenth century. It was raised to a dukedom in 1525, and formed into a kingdom in the year 1701.

Q. What is the character of the inhabitants?

A. They are of a strong constitution, laborious and brave.

Q. Which are the chief cities of Prussia?

A. Berlin, its capital, Dantzic, Breslau, Magdeburg, Königsburg, Cologne, Posen, Tilsit, Elbing, Frankfort, Stettin, Halle, Erfurt, Munster, Dusseldorf and Aix-la-Chapelle.

or the Danish nation, in its early periods, consisted of distinct tribes, or independent bodies of adventurers, without laws or any regular form of government. The Cimbri and Teutones are among the first people of Europe mentioned in history; the latter principally reside in the islands of Zealand and Funen. Holstein is considered as a part of the present and ancient Germany.

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Q. What is the population of Prussia?

A. Prussia contains about sixteen millions of inhabitants, about six millions of whom are Catholics.

Q. What is the prevailing religion of Prussia?

A. It is the Protestant, which is divided into Lutheran and Calvinistic; but the former has the ascendancy—all other religions are tolerated.

Q. What is the government of Prussia?

A. The government is that of an hereditary monarchy, and was almost absolute, but recently the King has granted a constitution with an upper and lower House of Representatives.

Q. What are the principal rivers of Prussia?

A. The Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Ems and Rhine.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Of the Kingdoms of the Netherlands, Holland and Belgium.

HOLLAND.

Q. What is meant by the Netherlands?

A. The Netherlands, or Low Countries, so called by Charles V. of Spain and Germany, from their low situation, comprise Holland and Belgium: the former is sometimes called Batavia, and the latter the Catholic* Netherlands.

Q. What does Holland comprehend?

A. Under the name of Holland is comprehended the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, of which that province is the principal.

Q. How is Holland, or the Seven United Provinces bounded?

A. Holland is bounded north and west by the German Ocean, south by Belgium, and east by Germany.

Q. When was Holland separated from the other parts of the Netherlands?

A. In 1579 it revolted from the Spanish Government and

* The name Catholic was applied to this division, from its remaining subject to the Crown of Spain after the revolt of the other Provinces from their Catholic Prince Philip.

formed itself into the Republic of the Seven United Provinces: the remaining Provinces, called Belgium, or the Catholic Netherlands, remained subject to Spain till the year 1714, when they were ceded to Austria, France and Holland; in 1794, the French subdued it; in 1815, Holland and Belgium were united under the title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; but in 1830, the Belgians asserted their independence and chose for their King, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

Q. What kind of country is Holland?

A. Holland is the most level country in Europe, and resembles a large marsh that has been drained. The surface is lower than the level of the sea at high water; dikes or high mounds of earth, faced with stone or wood have therefore been erected along the shore, to prevent the country from being overflowed.

Q. What is the character of the inhabitants: and by what name are they generally called?

A. They are generally called Dutch, and are very industrious, persevering, intelligent and honest. All classes of people seem comfortable, and men, women, or children in rags, are scarcely ever seen.

Q. What is the usual method of traveling in Holland?

A. The Dutch generally travel on the canals; during the summer in covered boats; and in winter, on the ice in sleighs, or on skates.

Q. What are the names of their chief cities?

A. Amsterdam, the capital, the Hague, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Leyden, Utrecht and Zutphen.

Q. What is the population of Amsterdam?

A. Two hundred and twenty thousand.

Q. What is the population of Holland?

A. Three millions three hundred thousand.

Q. What are the principal rivers of Holland?

A. The Yssel, the Rhine, Waal and Meuse.

Q. What seas and bays surround Holland?

A. The Lauwer-Zee, Dollert-Bay, Zuyder-Zee and Haarlem-Meer.

Q. What islands belong to Holland?

A. Ameland, Shelling, Vlieland, Texel, Schowen, Tholen, North Beveland, South Beveland and Walcheren.

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Q. What was the ancient name of Holland ?

A. Batavia, so called from Batavi, the principal people of this country. The Batavi were a branch of the *Balti* from Germany.

BELGIUM.

Q. What kind of country is Belgium ?

A. The air of Belgium is temperate, and its soil extremely fertile in corn and pasture ; and there are several large manufactories of lace, lawn, etc.

Q. How is Belgium bounded ?

A. Belgium is bounded north by Holland, east by Germany, south by France, and west by the German Ocean. This country is very populous.

Q. Why are the Catholic Netherlands sometimes called Belgium, and at other times Flanders ?

A. They received the name of Belgium from the Romans in the time of Julius Cæsar, and that of Flanders from its principal division, which is so named.

Q. By what name are the inhabitants of Belgium generally known, and for what are they celebrated ?

A. The inhabitants of Belgium are sometimes called Belgians, but they generally go by the name of Flemings, from Flanders ; and are celebrated for their invention of the art of staining glass ; also for making cambrics, laces, etc., and have had the honor of forming a school for painting, which vied with that of Italy.

Q. What are the chief cities of Belgium ?

A. They are Brussels, the capital, containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants ; Ghent, one hundred and fifteen thousand ; Antwerp, eighty-eight thousand ; Liege, eighty-thousand ; Louvain and Waterloo.

Q. What is the population of Belgium ?

A. It is about four and a half millions.

Q. What was the ancient name of the Netherlands ?

A. Belgica, which was one of the principal divisions of ancient Gaul.* The people were called Belgæ.

* In the time of Julius Cæsar, Gaul was divided into three great nations ; namely the Celtæ, the Aquitani, and the Belgæ. Of these the Celtæ, or Celts, were the most ancient and numerous. The word Gallia is the Latinised term of Gaul, which was the name given to this country by the Romans.

Q. What are the principal rivers of Belgium ?

A. The Scheldt, the Meuse, the Lys and the Sambre.

Q. What is the character of the Belgians ?

A. The Belgians are a brave and a hospitable people, remarkable for their integrity, industry and unrivaled success in manufactures.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Of Germany.

Q. How is Germany bounded ?

A. Germany is bounded north by the German Ocean, Denmark and the Baltic ; west by Holland, Belgium and France ; south by Switzerland, Austrian Italy and the Adriatic ; east by Austria, Holland and Russia.

Q. What kind of country is Germany ?

A. Germany is a very large country, situated in the middle of Europe, and is remarkable for being divided into a great number of independent states, which are united for their common safety and welfare, under the title of "the Germanic Confederation."

Q. Are these independent states of equal magnitude and importance ?

A. No ; some are kingdoms, the rest are grand duchies, marquisates, principalities, bishoprics, or free cities.

Q. Which are kingdoms ?

A. The kingdoms are Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover and Wirtemberg.

Q. Which are the free cities, and how are they governed ?

A. The free cities are Lubec, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg, which are sovereign states in themselves, governed by their own magistrates.

Q. What is the climate of Germany ?

A. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat.

Q. What is the soil of Germany ?

A. It is very rich and fertile, both for corn and pasture.

Q. What is the character of the Germans ?

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Q. What is the population of Germany, exclusive of Austria and Prussia?

A. Sixteen millions two hundred thousand.

Q. What are the principal rivers of Germany?

A. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Weser, Elbe, Oder and Moselle.

Q. What was the ancient name of Germany?

A. Germania, the limits of which were very different from those of modern Germany.

Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Mecklenburg.

Q. Describe Bavaria?

A. The Kingdom of Bavaria is situated in the south of Germany, bordering on Italy and Switzerland, with the kingdoms of Wirtemberg on the west, Saxony on the north, and Austria on the east. The population of Bavaria is about four millions five hundred and five thousand.

Q. What is the capital of Bavaria?

A. It is Munich, one of the most pleasant cities in Germany: the houses are high, and the streets spacious, and intersected with canals. It is situated on the Isar, and contains about one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants.

Q. Describe Saxony?

A. The Kingdom of Saxony, so celebrated in the history of Europe, comprises part of the former electorate of Saxony, and of Upper and Lower Lusatia, with the duchies of Gotha and Weimar. Saxony is the smallest kingdom in Europe; the number of its inhabitants being about two millions.

Q. What are the chief cities?

A. Dresden and Leipzig. The former, situated on the Elbe, is the capital of the kingdom, and is noted for its handsome appearance; the number of its inhabitants is about ninety-five thousand. Leipzig is famous for its great fairs, for the sale of books, etc., and for the celebrated battle of 1814, between Bonaparte and the Allied Powers.

of Austria, Russia and Prussia : it has a population of about sixty thousand.

Q. Describe Hanover ?

A. The kingdom of Hanover, situated in the north of Germany, is composed of the duchies of Luneberg, Bremen, Verden and Saxe Lauenburg, with the countries of Calenburg, Grubenhagen, etc. Its capital is Hanover, containing about forty-five thousand inhabitants, and is noted for the burial place of Zimmerman, and for having given birth to Dr. Herschel. Hanover contains about two millions of inhabitants.

Q. Describe Wirtemberg ?

A. The kingdom of Wirtemberg, situated in the south of Germany, is one of the most fertile and best cultivated of the German kingdoms. Its population is about two millions. The capital is Stutgard, containing about thirty-eight thousand inhabitants.

Q. What is Baden ?

A. The grand duchy of Baden is one of the smallest of the minor states of Germany. It is situated between the Rhine and the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It is very fertile in wine, corn, and fruit, and has a superfluity of fish and wood. Its population is about one million and a half. The capital is Carlsruhe, built in the form of an open fan, and contains about twenty-four thousand inhabitants.

Q. What is Mecklenburg ?

A. Mecklenburg is a small principality in the north of Germany, whose house has been frequently divided.* At present there are two lines, Schwerin and Strelitz.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Of Austria.

Q. What countries compose the Austrian Empire ?

A. The empire of Austria comprehends Austria Proper, Bohemia, Hungary, Gallicia, Moravia, Transylvania, Scla-

* The princes of Macklenburg are descended from the ancient Vandals who inhabited this country

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ronia, Croatia, the Tyrol, part of Dalmatia, the kingdom of Lombardy, Venice, Styria and Illyria.

Q. What is the general character of the Austrians?

A. They are sensible, polite, well versed in the arts and sciences, and noted for vivacity and love of music. They are good soldiers, and remarkable for their integrity, and are free from many vices common in other countries.

Q. What is the character of the Hungarians?

A. They are well-made, brave, hardy, and military; in many sanguinary contests with the Turks, the Hungarians have been the bulwarks of Christendom.

Q. What is the appearance of the country?

A. It is in many of the regions, subject to Austria, mountainous, and in many parts covered with vast forests. The soil would have been productive, had not the ravages of war prevented its proper cultivation.

Q. What is the capital of Austria?

A. Vienna, containing four hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants.

Q. What are the chief cities?

A. They are Prague, the capital of Bohemia, Buda and Pesth, the capitals of Hungary; Brunn, the capital of Moravia; Lemberg of Galicia; Milan of Lombardy and Venice; Trieste, the chief port of the empire, Venice, Trent, where the last general council of the Church was held, and Saltsburgh, in Upper Austria, famous for its salt works.

Q. For what is Venice remarkable?

A. Venice was formerly the capital of the Republic of Venice, and the greatest commercial city on the globe. It is built on seventy small islands, connected by five hundred bridges. Though much reduced, it is still one of the most magnificent cities of Europe. It has canals instead of streets, and ornamented barges, called gondolas, instead of carriages. Its population is one hundred and twenty thousand.

Q. What are the principal rivers in Austria?

A. They are the Danube, with its tributaries, the Drave, Save, Theiss, and Jun; the Elbe, Moldau, and Dniester, Brenta, March or Morava; and in Austrian Italy, the Po and Adige.

Q. What are the principal mountains ?

A. The Carpathian Mountains, the Ludetic Mountains and the Rhoetian, or Tyrolese Alps.

Q. How many inhabitants are there in the Austrian dominions ?

A. About forty millions.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Of Turkey.

Q. How is Turkey in Europe bounded ?

A. North by Austria and Russia ; west by Dalmatia and the Adriatic ; south by Greece and the Archipelago east by the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, Straits of Constantinople and the Black Sea.

Q. What kind of country is Turkey ?

A. Turkey is a very large empire, embracing parts of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Q. What is the origin of the Turks ?

A. The Turks derive their origin from the Avares, a tribe of Huns, who dwelt in Great Tartary, till forced by the Huns of the south to abandon their country, when a considerable colony seized upon Turkey, and founded this empire.

Q. What are the climate and soil of Turkey ?

A. The climate is, in general, delightful, but the inhabitants are frequently visited with the plague, which is partly attributed to their indolence and want of cleanliness. The soil is remarkably fertile, and though poorly cultivated, produces an abundance of wheat, rice, cotton, silk, wine, oil, fruits, etc.

Q. What is the character of the Turks ?

A. They are well formed, imposing in their manners and noted for their hospitality to strangers ; but they are also ignorant, indolent and bigoted ; and though they inhabit a country unequaled in climate, soil, and situation for agriculture, manufacture and commerce, yet owing to the Mahometan religion and the despotic government, every thing languishes, and the people are miserable

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Q. How do the dress and manners of the Turks differ from ours?

A. The Turks wear turbans instead of hats; loose and flowing robes instead of coats; they shave their heads instead of their beards; they use their fingers in eating instead of knives and forks; and, instead of using chairs, they sit cross-legged on mats or cushions.

Q. What is the capital of the Turkish empire?

A. Constantinople, which contains, including its suburbs, about five hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. The other chief cities are Adrianople, Salonica, Shumla, Belgrade and Sophia.

Q. What is the population of Turkey?

A. Turkey in Europe has twelve millions; in Asia, twenty millions, and in Africa, two millions five hundred thousand.

Q. What are the principal mountains of Turkey in Europe?

A. The principal mountains in European Turkey are Athos, Pindus, Olympus, Parnassus and Hæmus.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. The Danube, the Save, the Pruth, the Don, the Morava, Maritza, Verdar and Selembria.

Q. What are the principal islands belonging to Turkey?

A. Lemnos, Lesbos or Mitalene, Scio, Samos, Ipsera, Kos, Rhodes, Scarpanto, Cyprus and Candia.

Q. What seas and straits in and around Turkey?

A. The Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Of Greece.

Q. What kind of country is Greece?

A. Greece, which, till the year 1821, formed a part of the Turkish empire, is a small but interesting kingdom, bounded north by Turkey; west and south by the Mediterranean; and east by the Archipelago. It is distinguished for its mild climate, fertile soil, and magnificent ruins.

Q. Describe the appearance of the country and its productions ?

A. Greece is finely diversified with hills, plains, rugged mountains, and fertile vales. Its chief productions are wool, cotton, silk, corn, oil, wine, rice and fruits.

Q. What is the character of the Greeks ?

A. They are an enterprising, industrious and brave people, and are distinguished for personal beauty.

Q. What is the capital of Greece ?

A. Athens, renowned as having been the birth-place of the most distinguished orators, sages and heroes of antiquity. The population of Athens is about thirty thousand, and that of Greece nine hundred thousand.

Q. What are the principal rivers of Greece ?

A. The Aspropotamo, the Boufia and the Eurotas.

Q. Which are the principal mountains ?

A. Parnassus, Helicon and Taygetus, or the Mountains of Maina.

Q. What are the principal islands ?

A. Negropont, Egina, Salamis, Spezzia and the Cyclades.

CHAPTER XL.

Of France.

Q. How is France bounded ?

A. France is bounded north by Belgium and the English Channel; west by the Bay of Biscay; south by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; east by Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

Q. What kind of country is France ?

A. France is a very large and populous country, containing about thirty-five and a half millions of inhabitants, seven hundred and eighty cities, and forty-one thousand towns and villages.

Q. What are its soil, its climate, and its produce ?

A. The air is pure and wholesome; and the soil, which is agreeably diversified, produces all the necessaries of life,

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and among its luxuries, some excellent wines. As a manufacturing country, France ranks next to Great Britain.

Q. What is the character of the French ?

A. The French are polite, gay, courageous, active and industrious; they are temperate in their mode of living, fond of amusement and distinguished for their proficiency in the arts and sciences. Their missionaries have carried the faith to every corner of the earth.

Q. Of what are they particularly fond ?

A. Of the arts and sciences, and of games, exhibitions and dancing.

Q. What is the capital of France ?

A. Paris, on the River Seine, the centre of fashion, and the gayest city in Europe. Its population is one million.

Q. What are the principal cities of France ?

A. Rouen, Tours, Lyons, Nismes, Montpellier, Toulouse, Grenoble, Avignon, Strasbourg and Calais.

Q. What are its chief seaports ?

A. Havre, Brest, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Marseilles and Toulon.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, or Gironde, the Rhone, the Somme, the Rhine, Moselle, Meuse, the Schelde or Escaut, the Saone, Charente and Sèvre.

Q. What is the religion of France ?

A. The great mass of the people are Roman Catholics, only about the twentieth part being Protestants; but there is no established religion, all sects being equal in the eye of the law.

Q. What is the government of France ?

A. The government was a limited monarchy, but in February, 1848, a Revolution was effected, the king fled to England, the monarchical form of government was abolished, and a Republic, having an elected president and assembly, was established. In 1852, however, by the almost unanimous voice of the people, France was declared an empire, and Prince Louis Napoleon raised to the imperial throne, under the title of Napoleon III.

Q. What are the foreign possessions belonging to France ?

A. The isles of Martinique and Gaudaloupe, in the West Indies, Cayenne in South America, Pondicherry and Chau-

dermagore, in the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean, Algiers, Senegal, and the Isle of Goree in Africa, and the Marquesas Isles in the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What was the ancient name of France?

A. Gallia or Gaul. The people were called *Galli* by the Romans, *Galatæ* by the Greeks, and *Celtæ* by themselves. It took its present name from the Franks, a people formerly inhabiting Germany, who afterwards conquered part of Gaul.

Q. What are the principal islands around the coast of France?

A. Ushant, Belle Isle, Noirmoutier, Rhé d'Oleron, Hières and Corsica.

Q. What are the principal mountains?

A. The Pyrenees, part of the Alpine Chain, the Cevennes, Cantal, Puy de Dôme, Côte d'Or and Vosges.

CHAPTER XLI.

Of Switzerland.

Q. How is Switzerland bounded?

A. Switzerland is bounded north by Germany; west by France; south by Italy, and east by Austria.

Q. What kind of country is Switzerland?

A. No country affords a greater variety of surface; sublime mountains, frightful precipices, awful chasms, regions of snow that never melt, glaciers that resemble seas of ice, fertile valleys, beautiful cottages, and hanging vines diversify the scene.

Q. What is the nature of the climate?

A. It is wholesome and agreeable; the summer months are delightful; but the winter frosts are severe, and many of the mountains are always covered with snow.

Q. For what are the Swiss remarkable?

A. For their simplicity of manners, purity of morals, and strong attachment to their native country.

Q. For what are the men particularly distinguished?

A. For their strength, courage and sobriety.

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Q. In what do the women excel ?

A. The women excel in modesty, and in the maternal and domestic duties.

Q. What are the chief towns of Switzerland ?

A. Berne, its capital, Geneva, Lausanne, Basle and Lucerne.

Q. Is Switzerland distinguished for the number and beauty of its lakes ?

A. Yes; the Lakes of Geneva, Lucerne, Constance Neufchâtel, and Zurich, are all distinguished for their picturesque beauty.

Q. What is the population of Switzerland ?

A. Two millions three hundred and sixty-six thousand.

Q. What was the ancient name of Switzerland ?

A. Helvetia. The people were called *Helvetii*, and were famed for their bravery.

Q. What are the principal mountains of Switzerland ?

A. The Panine Alps, Helvetian Alps, Rhætian Alps, including Mount Rosa, St. Gothard, Great St. Bernard and the Simplon; Mont Blanc on the immediate borders and the Bernese Alps, including Shreckhorn, Jungfrau and Mount Jura.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Reuss, Limmat, Ticino and Inn.

CHAPTER XLII.

Of Italy.

Q. What kind of country is Italy ?

A. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman Empire, and being still the residence of the Pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is often called the garden of Europe.

Q. Describe its climate, soil and productions ?

A. The air is, in general, temperate and wholesome; and the soil very fertile, producing a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; also wheat, rice, oranges, cit-

rons, etc., and all sorts of fruits, honey and silk, with sugar and cotton.

Q. What is the character of the Italians?

A. They are polite, sensible and fond of the arts. They excel in sculpture, painting and music; they are remarkably temperate in eating and drinking; are courteous, charitable and contented; and seem, in their manners to be a medium between the gayety of the French, and the gravity of the Spaniards. No people have a greater variety of institutions for relieving the wants of suffering humanity.

Q. How is Italy bounded?

A. It is bounded on the north by the Alps; on the west by France and the Mediterranean; on the south by the Mediterranean; and on the east by the Adriatic.

Q. Into how many kingdoms and states is Italy at present divided?

A. Into eight, namely: 1st. The kingdom of Sardinia, comprising the island of that name, with Savoy, Piedmont and Genoa; 2nd. Venice and Lombardy, which belong to the Emperor of Austria; 3d. Parma; 4th. Modena and Massa; 5th. Lucca; 6th. Tuscany; 7th. The States of the Church which are governed by the Pope; 8th. The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising the Island of Sicily and Naples.

Q. Which is the most celebrated city of Italy?

A. Rome, on the river Tiber. Rome is chiefly remarkable at the present day, for being the residence of the Pope, the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church; for the splendor of its public buildings, especially St. Peter's Church,* the largest and most magnificent structure ever erected.

Q. What are the other chief cities of Italy?

A. They are Naples, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Leghorn, Cagliari, Parma, Modena, Pisa and Gaeta; Milan, Venice and Mantua in Austrian Italy.

Q. What are its chief mountains?

A. The Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland, the Appenines, Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna, the two latter of which are volcanoes.

* This stupendous pile of building is seven hundred and thirty feet long, and five hundred and twenty wide; the height of the interior pillars is one hundred and seventy-eight feet, and the height to the top of the cross five hundred and eighteen feet. Its erection occupied one hundred and eleven years, and cost twelve millions of pounds sterling.

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Q. What are its chief rivers ?

A. They are the Po, the Adige, the Arno and the Tiber.

Q. What is the population of Italy ?

A. About twenty-three millions and a half.

Q. What was the ancient name of Italy ?

A. *Italia*, one of the noblest countries in Europe, not only in climate but in importance.

Q. What lakes in Italy ?

A. Lakes Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Bolsena and Celano.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Of Portugal.

Q. What is Portugal ?

A. Portugal is a small kingdom, bounded north and east by Spain, south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains three and a half millions of inhabitants; its capital is Lisbon, situated on the River Tagus.

Q. What are the other chief cities of Portugal ?

A. Oporto, famous for its Port wine; Braganza, Coimbra, Evora, Lagos, St. Ubes and Elvas.

Q. What is the religion of the Portuguese ?

A. The Catholic is the established religion, and no other religion is known amongst the people.

Q. Describe the climate of Portugal.

A. It is pure and wholesome, the heat being moderated by frequent westerly winds.

Q. What kind of soil has Portugal ?

A. There are many barren mountains, but some parts are rich and fertile, producing excellent wines, and fruit of all kinds.

Q. What is the character of the Portuguese ?

A. They are, in general, brave, friendly and hospitable, peaceable and exceedingly temperate, and strongly attached to their religion.

Q. Which are the principal rivers ?

A. The Minho, Douro, Mondego, Tagus, Guadiana and Sado

Q. What islands belong to Portugal ?

A. The Azores, the principal of which are St. Michael, Terceira, Pico and Fayal.

Q. What are its foreign possessions ?

A. In Africa: Congo, Angola, Benguela, Sofala, Mozambique; Madeira and Cape Verd Islands. In Asia: Goa, Damaun, Diu, in Hindostan; Macao, near Canton; together with settlements at Timor, in the Indian Ocean.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Of Spain.

Q. What kind of a country is Spain ?

A. Spain is a large country, about the size of France, bounded north by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, which separate it from France ; east by the Mediterranean; south by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Its population is about fifteen millions and a half.

Q. What is the climate of Spain ?

A. The air is generally very hot, which frequently obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and sit up late at night.

Q. What is the character of the Spaniards ?

A. They are grave, stately, and formal in their manners; they are brave, generous, temperate and hospitable ; and possess an elevation of mind which places them above the commission of a dishonorable action. The Spaniards are much attached to their country, of which their patriotic struggle against Bonaparte's usurpation, affords a noble specimen.

Q. What is the soil of Spain ?

A. Spain, in general, is very fertile. Many parts are overrun with woods, and with the exception of Switzerland, Spain is the most mountainous country in Europe.

Q. What are the most remarkable cities ?

A. Madrid, the capital, Saragossa, Salamanca, Toledo, Cordova, Grenada, Seville, Badajoz, Corunna, Oviedo,

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Leon, Burgos, Bilbao, Pampeluna, Barcelona, Valencia, Murcia, Vittoria, Valladolid, Cadiz and Malaga.

Q. What are its chief sea-ports?

A. Corunna, Ferrol, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Barcelona.

Q. What is the produce of Spain?

A. Wines, oranges, lemons, figs, olives, wool, honey, cork, etc.

Q. What are the chief rivers of Spain?

A. The Tagus, the Douro, the Guadalquiver, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Ebro.

Q. What is the religion of Spain?

A. The religion established by law is the Roman Catholic, and no other religion is professed in any part of Spain.

Q. What islands belong to Spain?

A. Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Fomentera and the Canary Islands.

Q. Which are the principal mountains?

A. The Pyrenees, Mountains of Asturias, Mountains of Castile, Mountains of Toledo, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada and Montserrat.

Q. What are the foreign possessions of Spain?

A. Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies; the Philippine and Ladrone Islands in the Indian Archipelago.

CHAPTER XLV.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Q. What does the United Kingdom comprise?

A. It comprises the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the Principality of Wales. Great Britain and Ireland, together with several smaller islands lying around them, are usually called the British Isles.

Q. What are its foreign possessions?

A. The foreign possessions of England, which are situated in every quarter of the globe, are very extensive.

Those in ASIA consist of India and its dependencies; Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Aden, etc. In AFRICA, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, St. Helena, Ascension, Sierra Leone, Gambia, with several forts

on the Coast of Guinea. In AMERICA, Canada, Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the countries around Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, etc., with many valuable islands in the West Indies. In EUROPE, the fortress of Gibraltar in Spain, the Ionian Isles, and the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea. In Australasia, various Colonies in New Holland; with some other Possessions of less note.

Q. What have you to remark of Great Britain?

A. It is one of the most important countries in the world, and surpasses all others in the extent of its commerce and manufactures. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy.

Q. What is the population of the British Isles?

A. About twenty-eight millions.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Q. How are England and Wales bounded?

A. North by Scotland; west by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel; south by the English Channel, east by the German Ocean or North Sea.

Q. What is the population of England and Wales?

A. Nearly eighteen millions.

Q. How is England divided?

A. Into forty Counties or Shires.

Q. What were the ancient names of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales?

A. Of England, *Britannia*; Ireland, *Hibernia*; Scotland, *Caledonia*, and Wales, *Cambria*.

Q. What are the chief rivers in England?

A. The Thames, the Severn, the Medway, the Humber, the Mersey, and the Trent.

Q. What are its chief mountains?

A. Scafell, Skiddaw, and Helvellyn, in Cumberland; the Peak, in Derbyshire; the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland; Ingleborough and Wharfedale, in Yorkshire; and the Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire?

Q. What are the chief ports?

A. London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Sunderland, Southampton, Yarmouth and Falmouth.

Q. What are the other chief cities?

A. York, Oxford, Chichester, Durham, Exeter and Bath

Q. What is the capital of England ?

A. London, the largest and wealthiest city in the world, having a population of two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand.

Q. What are the principal naval stations ?

A. Portsmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham and Sheerness.

Q. What are the principal manufacturing cities ?

A. Manchester, the second city in the kingdom in population, is noted for cotton manufactures, Birmingham for hardware, Sheffield for cutlery, Kidderminster for carpets, Leeds and Wakefield for woollens, Nottingham and Leicester for stockings, Worcester for porcelain, and Coventry for watches and ribbons.

Q. What is the character of the English ?

A. They are noted for frankness, sincerity, intelligence, industry and enterprise. The merchants are distinguished for integrity and wealth; the mechanics for skill and industry; and the sailors and soldiers for discipline and bravery.

Q. What are the principal lakes in England ?

A. Lakes Derwentwater, Ullswater, Windermere and Wittleseamere.

Q. What islands lie around the British coasts ?

A. Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark; the Scilly Isles, the principal of which is St. Mary's; Anglesea, the Isle of Wight and Holy Island.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Of Wales.

Q. Into how many counties is Wales divided ?

A. Into twelve: six northern, and six southern.

Q. Which are the chief mountains in Wales ?

A. The chief Welsh mountains are Snowdon, Cader-Idris, Plinlimmon and Brecknock Beacon.

Q. What is the character of the Welsh people, and from whom are they descended ?

A. They are hardy, temperate, brave and hospitable, and retain much of the primitive simplicity of manners. They are descended from the ancient Britons.

Q. What is the aspect of Wales ?

A. It is for the most part rugged and mountainous, and is noted for its deep valleys, roaring torrents and steep precipices.

Q. What is the population of Wales ?

A. One million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand, one hundred and twenty-one.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Of Scotland.

Q. How is Scotland bounded ?

A. Scotland is bounded north by the Atlantic Ocean; west by the Atlantic Ocean and North Channel; south by England, the Solway Frith and Irish Sea; east by the German Ocean.

Q. How is Scotland divided ?

A. Into two parts, one north, or the Highlands, and the other south, or the Lowlands. The whole contains thirty-three counties.

Q. Where and what is the town of Berwick ?

A. The town of Berwick stands on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither; it is large and well built. Its population is about eight thousand.

Q. What is the population of Scotland ?

A. In 1851 the population amounted to two millions eight hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and eight-four.

Q. What are the chief cities of Scotland ?

A. Edinburgh, the capital; Glasgow the most populous city in Scotland, noted for its extensive manufactures and commerce; Paisley, Perth and Dunfermline, noted for the manufacture of cotton and linen; also, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, and Leith, which are flourishing seaports.

Q. What are the islands of Scotland ?

A. The islands belonging to Scotland are the Shetland, the Orkney, Hebrides, or Western Islands, Arran and Bute.

Q. What are the chief lakes in Scotland ?

A. The chief lakes are Loch Lomond, Loch Ness, Loch Tay, Loch Broom, Loch Awe and Loch Ketterin.

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t thousand,

Q. What are its highest mountains?

A. The highest mountains in Scotland are Ben Macdhui, the loftiest in Great Britain, Ben Nevis, Cairntoul, Ben Lawers, Cairngorm, Ben Wyvis, Lochnagar, Ben Lomond, Ben More, the Cheviot Hills, and the Grampian Hills.

Q. What are the chief rivers?

A. The Tay, the Forth, the Tweed, the Clyde, the Spey, the Don and the Dee.

Q. What is the character of the Scotch?

A. The Scotch are industrious, prudent, hardy and brave, and are distinguished for their general education. They are indefatigable in pursuit of any object, and will endure much fatigue to attain it.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Of Ireland.

Q. How is Ireland bounded?

A. Ireland is bounded north, west and south, by the Atlantic Ocean; east by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

Q. What have you to say of Ireland?

A. Ireland is a fine and fertile island, lying west of Great Britain; it has a mild, moist and healthy climate; is noted for the beautiful verdure of its fields which has obtained for it the name of the Emerald Isle; and abounds in the most beautiful and picturesque scenery.

Q. What are its principal productions and manufactures?

A. Potatoes, barley, oats, wheat, flax; cattle, butter, beef and pork. Linen is the staple manufacture, but lawns, cambrics, yarn and wool are fabricated in considerable quantities.

Q. What are the chief minerals found in Ireland?

A. Iron, lead, silver, copper and coal. There are, in various parts of the island, quarries of marble, porphyry, slate and free-stone.

Q. How is Ireland divided?

A. Into four provinces, namely, Ulster northward; Leinster eastward; Munster southward; and Connaught westward; which provinces are divided into thirty-two counties.

Q. How many counties are there in the province of Leinster ?

A. Leinster contains the following twelve counties.

COUNTIES.

Dublin,
Louth,
Wicklow,
Wexford,
Longford,
East Meath,
West Meath,
King's County,
Queen's County
Kilkenny,
Kildare,
Carlow,

CHIEF TOWNS.

Dublin.
Drogheda.
Wicklow.
Wexford.
Longford.
Trim.
Mullingar.
Philipstown.
Maryborough.
Kilkenny.
Athy and Naas.
Carlow.

Q. How many counties in Ulster ?

A. Ulster contains the following nine counties :

Down,
Armagh,
Monaghan,
Cavan,
Antrim,
Londonderry,
Tyrone,
Fermanagh,
Donegal,

Downpatrick.
Armagh.
Monaghan.
Cavan,
Carrickfergus.
Derry.
Omagh.
Enniskillen.
Lifford.

Q. What are the counties in Connaught ?

A. Connaught contains the following five counties :

Leitrim,
Roscommon,
Mayo,
Sligo,
Galway,

Leitrim.
Roscommon.
Castlebar.
Sligo.
Galway.

Q. What are the counties of Munster ?

A. Munster contains the following six counties :

Clare,
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Kerry,
Limerick,
Tipperary,
Waterford,

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Q. What is the capital of Ireland ?

A. Dublin, containing about two hundred and fifty-five thousand inhabitants.

Q. What are its principal cities ?

A. They are Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Londonderry, Kilkenny, Drogheda and Dundalk.

Q. What are the principal rivers in Ireland ?

A. The Shannon, the Blackwater, the Liffey, the Boyne, the Foyle, the Bann, the Lagan, the Slaney, the Suir, the Barrow, the Lee, and the Erne.

Q. How many inhabitants does Ireland contain ?

A. About six millions five hundred and sixteen thousand.*

Q. What is the character of the Irish ?

A. In stature the Irish are about the middle size, athletic and well-formed; they are of quick comprehension, warm-hearted, brave almost to rashness, and remarkable for courtesy and hospitality to strangers.

Q. What is the prevailing religion of the Irish ?

A. Four-fifths of the people are of the Catholic faith, which faith they have retained from the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, through the most unheard-of temptations and persecutions.

Q. Name the principal mountains in Ireland ?

A. The Mourne Mountains, Slieve Bloome, the Wicklow Mountains, Magillicuddy's Reeks, Mangerton, Mount Nephin, Croagh Patrick and the Galtees.

Q. What are the chief lakes ?

A. Loughs neagh Erne, Allen, Loughrea, Derg, Conn, Mask, Corrib, and the Lakes of Killarney.

Q. What islands are on the Irish Coast ?

A. Rathlin, North Isles of Arran, Achill, Clare Island, South Isles of Arran and Valentia.

* In 1841, the population of Ireland amounted to eight millions, one hundred and seventy-five thousand, one hundred and twenty-four, being, in twelve years, a decrease of one million, six hundred and fifty-nine thousand, one hundred and twenty-four.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Of Asia.

Q. How is Asia bounded ?

A. Asia is bounded north by the Northern Ocean; west by the Ural Mountains, the River Ural, the Caspian Sea, Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea; south by the Indian Ocean, and east by the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is the population of Asia ?

A. Four hundred and sixty millions—more than one half the population of the entire globe.

Q. What are the principal divisions of Asia ?

A. Asia, the largest, richest and most populous grand division of the globe, contains Asiatic Turkey, Asiatic Russia, the Chinese Empire, Hindostan, Eastern Peninsula or Farther India, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Independent Tartary, Arabia and Japan.

Q. Describe the climate and soil of Asia ?

A. In a country of such immense extent as Asia, both the soil and climate must be extremely various; but in general it is far superior to Europe and Africa, both in the serenity of its air, and the fertility of its soil, producing the most delicious fruits, the most fragrant and balsamic plants, spices and gums.

Q. In what else is Asia superior to Europe and Africa ?

A. In the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems, the riches of its metals, and the fineness of its silks and cottons.

Q. For what is Asia peculiarly celebrated ?

A. 1st. Here the first man was created—the patriarchs lived—the law was given to Moses—and here the great and celebrated empires of Assyria, Babylon, and Persia, were also founded.

2d. In Asia, Christianity was first promulgated, and from thence the light of the Gospel was diffused over the whole world.

3d. The laws, arts, and sciences almost all had their origin in Asia. At Ephesus, in Natolia, stood the celebrated

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Temple of Diana, burnt the night on which Alexander the Great was born. In Asia was the famous city of Troy. Tyre and Sidon were on the coast of Palestine, formerly great cities of trade, but now inhabited by a few fishermen. Sodom and Gomorrah, places once famous, are now only known by name; and Nineveh and Babylon, cities in Mesopotamia, near Bagdad, are now the habitations of wild beasts.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Asia?

A. Smyrna, Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, Mecca, Medina, Teheran, Cabul, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Ava, Pekin, Nankin, Canton and Tobolsk.

Q. What are the principal mountains of Asia?

A. The principal Asiatic mountains are the Himalaya, north of Hindostan, which are upwards of five miles high and the loftiest in the world; the Hindoo Koosh, Belur Tag, Kuenlun and Thian-shan, the Ural, the Altay, the Ghants, Caucasus, Ararat,* Taurus, Lebanon, Sinai and Horeb.

Q. What are its chief rivers?

A. The Kiang-ku and Hoang-ho in China; the Burram-pooter, the Ganges and the Indus, in India; the Lena, Yenesei and Obi, in Siberia; the Amour in Tartary; the Euphrates and the Tigris, in Turkey, and the Jordan in the Holy Land.

Q. What are the principal islands of Asia?

A. The chief Asiatic islands are the Japan Isles, the Ladrones, the Philippines, the Moluccas or Spice Isles, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; Ceylon, Andaman, Nicobar Isles and Formosa; New Guinea, the Pelew Isles, and the Carolines, with some others of less note.

Q. What are the principal lakes in Asia?

A. Lakes Baikal, Balkash or Tengiz, and the Dead Sea.

* Mount Ararat, is famous for being the resting-place of Noah's Ark, when the waters of the Deluge had subsided. It is situated in Armenia.

CHAPTER L.

Of Asiatic Turkey.

Q. How is Asiatic Turkey bounded ?

A. It is bounded on the north, by the Black Sea and Russia; west, by the Archipelago and the Mediterranean; south, by Arabia; east, by Persia and Russia. Its population is about twenty millions.

Q. For what is Asiatic Turkey celebrated ?

A. As the principal scene of early Scripture history; and of those romantic expeditions called the Crusades.

Q. What is a Crusade ?

A. A holy war; a name given to the expeditions of the Christians against the infidels for the recovery of Palestine—so called, because those who were engaged in them wore a cross on their clothes, and bore one on their standards.

Q. What else have you to observe of this country ?

A. That it is covered with wrecks of ancient splendor; it was once very fertile and rich, containing many flourishing kingdoms, and a great number of celebrated cities; but it is now uncultivated, the people miserable, and the cities few.

Q. How is Asiatic Turkey divided ?

A. Into Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, Irak-Arabi, or Chaldea, Algesira or Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, or the Holy Land.

Q. What are the principal cities of Turkey in Asia ?

A. The principal cities of Turkey in Asia are Smyrna, Antioch, Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, Bagdad, and Bassorah. Smyrna is a very extensive and populous city, containing about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; and Damascus contains about one hundred thousand.

Q. What are its chief mountains ?

A. The chief mountains of Turkey in Asia are Taurus, Ida, Olympus, Ararat and Lebanon.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Euphrates, the Tigris, the Orontes and the Jordan.

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Q. For what is Turkey in Asia particularly celebrated?

A. Turkey in Asia is celebrated for its carpets, oils, silks, rhubarb and fruits.

Q. What lake in Turkey in Asia?

A. The Dead Sea.

CHAPTER LI.

Of Asiatic Russia.

Q. What are the boundaries of Asiatic Russia?

A. It has the Northern Ocean to the North; Russia in Europe to the west; Persia, Independent and Chinese Tartary to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the east.

Q. What kind of a country is Russia in Asia?

A. It is a very large country, comprehending the most northern parts of Asia; being in length from the Ural Mountains to the southern extremity of Kamtschatka, three thousand six hundred miles, and in breadth from north to south, one thousand nine hundred miles.

Q. How is this country divided?

A. Into three* governments, namely: Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, and Georgia, or the Trans-Caucasian Provinces.

Q. What is the population of Asiatic Russia?

A. It is estimated at six millions.

Q. What is the produce of Asiatic Russia?

A. The southern part produces all the necessaries of life, but the northern part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated and thinly peopled. The principal riches of the country consist of fine skins and furs.

Q. Which are the principal cities in Asiatic Russia?

A. Tobolsk, Irkutsk and Teflis.

Q. What are the names of the principal nations of Asiatic Russia?

A. The Cossacks, Calmucs, Circassians, and Georgians, the Samoieds, Ostiaks, Koriaks, the Tschuths, Kamtschadales, and others of less note.

* Orenburg and Astrachan are now considered as parts of Europe.

Q. Are the Asiatic Russians like those of Europe?

A. No, very different; for in this wide expanse there are many distinct races of men, not only differing from the European Russians, but also from each other, both in appearance, manners, religion, and language.

Q. What nations live towards the north?

A. Samoieds, Ostiaks, Koriaks, and other similar tribes, who are sunk in gross superstition and idolatry, and are very filthy and squalid in their appearance.

Q. How do they subsist?

A. Chiefly by hunting and fishing, but they are all averse to steady industry. Some are fixed and others wandering. These people, in general, are of small stature and hard featured; and considering the extent of country, they occupy, are few in number.

Q. What are the *Tschutki*?

A. The *Tschutki*, who inhabit the north-east corner of Russia, are superior in size, and better featured, than the preceding tribes and are more skilled in the various arts of life. The peninsula of Kamtschatka is inhabited by another race, but not less filthy and brutalized than the Samoieds. Several of the tribes before mentioned, are considered, in general, very dull, heavy and harmless.

Q. Which are the chief nations inhabiting the countries bordering on the Caucasian Mountains?

A. The Cossacks, Circassians and Georgians. These nations are celebrated for the bravery of the men, and the beauty of the females.

Q. Describe the Cossacks?

A. The Cossacks are divided into the Don Ukrain and Uralian Cossacks; but the most celebrated are those who reside on the borders of the River Don. It was the latter, who, under their enterprising leader, Platoff, made such dreadful havoc among the French in Bonaparte's unsuccessful campaign into Russia in 1812, when he lost nearly three hundred thousand men.

Q. Who are the Circassians?

A. The Circassians are a noble people, very courageous, and possessing a great military genius, and were they united under one chief, might become a great independent

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empire; but they are a nation of wandering mountaineers, divided into many different and hostile tribes, and want a spirit of unity to make their power effectual.

Q. What is Georgia?

A. Georgia is a very fine country, situated between the Black and Caspian seas. It is very productive, and the inhabitants are a fine and warlike people; its chief town is Teflis.

CHAPTER LII.

Of the Chinese Empire.

Q. How is the Chinese Empire bounded?

A. North by the Russian Empire and the Sea of Okotsk; west by Independent Tartary, Afghanistan, and the Himalaya Mountains; south by the Eastern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea; east by the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What countries constitute the Chinese Empire?

A. The Chinese Empire embraces China Proper, Chinese Tartary and Thibet.

Q. What is China?

A. China is one of the most ancient and polished nations of Asia, and is celebrated for its extent and prodigious population.

Q. For what is it otherwise celebrated?

A. For its immense wall, which is one thousand two hundred miles long, twenty-five feet high, and eighteen feet thick.

Q. For what purpose was this immense wall built?

A. To divide China from Tartary, and keep the Tartars from plundering the Chinese territories.

Q. What are the chief cities of China?

A. Peking, the capital; Nankin and Canton.

Q. What is the character of the Chinese?

A. They are industrious beyond any people on earth; possess a great share of ingenuity, but are artful and fraudulent. They are lovers of the arts and sciences, but have too great an opinion of their own wisdom, and think meanly of other nations.

Q. What else is worthy of observation in respect to the Chinese ?

A. Their complexion, which is tawny; and those are thought to excel in beauty who are most bulky. The women affect much modesty, and are remarkable for their small feet.

Q. What is the population of China ?

A. About two hundred and thirty millions.

Q. What is Thibet ?

A. Thibet, sometimes called the Snowy Region, is a vast extent of country in the interior of Asia, subject to China.

Q. How is it divided, and what is the number of its inhabitants ?

A. Thibet is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle and Lower; its inhabitants are estimated at eight millions.

Q. What is Chinese Tartary ?

A. Chinese Tartary is a large country to the north of China Proper, to which it is tributary. Its population is about sixteen millions. It comprises Manchooria, Man-golia, Corea, and Little Bucharia or Cashgar.

Q. What are the principal tribes inhabiting Chinese Tartary ?

A. The Calmucs, Eluths and Kalkas.

Q. Describe the Calmucs ?

A. The Calmucs are a nation of wanderers, who live in tents, and remove from thence in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. These people neither sow nor reap, so that they live without bread or any kind of vegetable. Their food is fish, flesh, milk, butter and cheese.

Q. What are the principal mountains ?

A. The Himalaya Mountains, the highest mountains on the globe, being five and a half miles in height; the Kuen-lun; the Thsounghing Mountains; the Thian-chan Mountains and the Altai Mountains.

Q. What are the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire ?

A. The Hoangho or Yellow River, the Yang-tse-kiang or Blue River, the Burrampooter, the Amoor, the Pei-ho or River of Pekin.

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CHAPTER LIII.

Of India in General.

Q. What is meant by India ?

A. The general name of India is now applied to those vast regions of Southern Asia on the confines of China, and from the mountains of Thibet in the north to the ocean.

Q. Why is it called India ?

A. It is so called from the River Indus.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. India is generally divided into two great parts, viz : Hindostan and Farther India, or India within, and India without the Ganges.

Q. What kind of country is India ?

A. India consists chiefly of extensive plains, fertilized by a great number of beautiful meandering rivers and purling streams, and interspersed with a few ranges of hills. The periodical rains and intense heats produce a luxuriance of vegetation almost unknown to any other country in the world.

Q. What is the soil of India ?

A. It is rich in every kind of production, whether fossil, vegetable or animal. The Indians sow the ground in May and June, before the rainy season, and reap in November and December, which are the most temperate months in the year.

Q. What are the productions of India ?

A. Wheat, rice, barley, and other grain in great plenty and perfection; also, all kinds of fruits, spices, etc.

Q. What is the character of the Hindoos ?

A. The Hindoos are extremely mild, and by no means adapted for hard labor or war.

Q. What is the population of Hindostan ?

A. One hundred and forty millions.

Q. What is the capital of British India ?

A. Calcutta.

Q. What other remarkable cities are there ?

A. Bombay, Benares, Delhi, Madras, Pondicherry, Seringapatam and Goa.



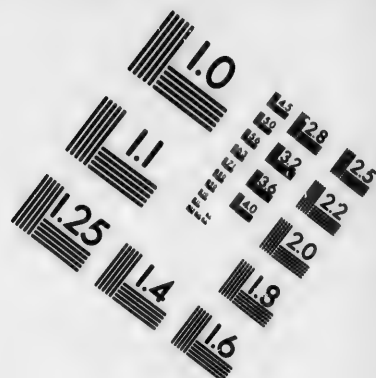
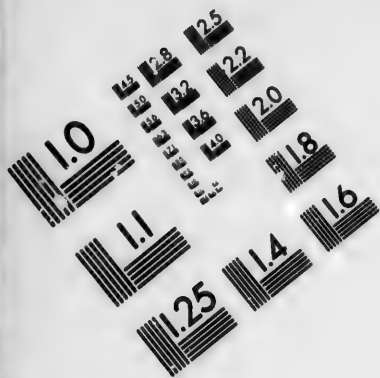
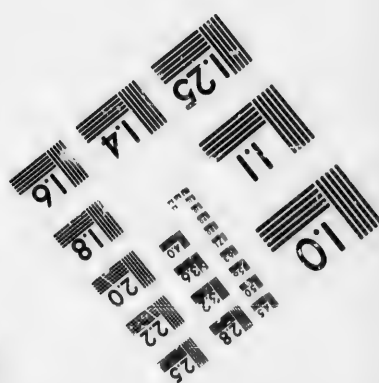
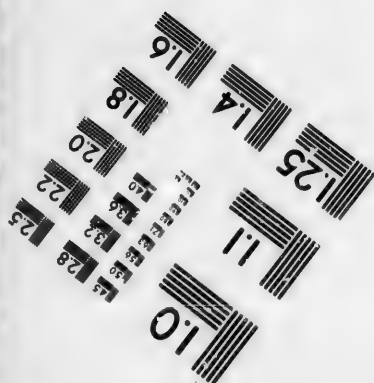
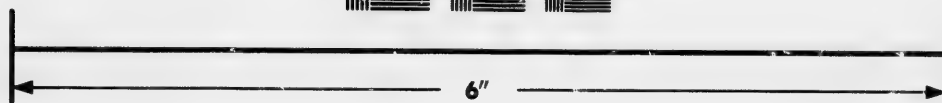
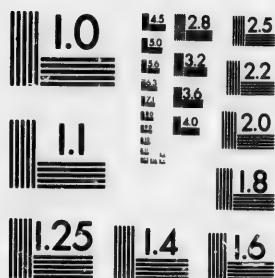


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Q. What are the chief mountains?

A. The Gaunts or Ghats; and the Himalaya, in the north, the highest in the world.

Q. What are the chief mines of India?

A. The chief mines of India are gold, silver and diamonds.

Q. What are the chief animals of India?

A. They are elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, panthers, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes and monkeys.

CHAPTER LIV.

Of Interior India or Hindostan.

Q. How is Hindostan situated?

A. Hindostan is bounded north by Thibet, east by part of the Birman Empire and the Bay of Bengal, south by the Indian Ocean, and west by Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea.

Q. How are the inhabitants divided?

A. The Hindoos are divided into tribes or castes. The principal are the Brahmins, soldiers, mechanics and laborers. The Brahmins have the care of religion; the soldiers are usually called rajahpoots; those in the service of the English are called sepoys: the mechanics comprehend merchants and traders; the laborers include farmers and all who cultivate the land. The greater part of the Hindoos are idolators.

Q. What are the chief towns of Hindostan?

A. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Baroda, Lahore, Delhi, Cashmere and Benares.

Q. Which are its principal rivers?

A. The Indus, Ganges, Burrampooter, Sutlej, Nerbudah and Krishna.

Q. What is its population?

A. One hundred and forty millions.

Of Farther India.

Q. What is Farther India?

A. Farther India is a vast extent of country, comprising

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Assam, Arracan, Tenasserim and Malacca, which are British possessions, the Birman Empire, Siam, and the empire of Anam or Cochin China.

Q. How are these countries bounded ?

A. They are bounded north by the Chinese Empire, west by Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal, south by the Straits of Malacca and the Gulf of Siam, east by the Chinese Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin.

Q. What two great rivers in Farther India ?

A. The Cambodia and the Irrawady.

Q. What are the principal cities of Farther India ?

A. Arracan, Ava, Ummerapoora, Bangkok, Amherst and Singapore.

CHAPTER LV.

Of the Birman Empire.

Q. What is the situation of the Birman Empire ?

A. The Birman Empire is situated east of Hindostan, south of China, and west of the Chinese Sea.

Q. What are its principal divisions ?

A. Its principal divisions are Ava and Pegu.

Q. What is the general character of the Birmans ?

A. They are a lively and inquisitive race of people, but passionate and revengeful.

Q. What are its chief cities ?

A. The chief cities of the Birman Empire are Ava, its capital, Rangoon and Ummerapoora.

Q. What is the population of the Birman Empire ?

A. Five millions and a half.

Q. What are the chief productions of Birmah ?

A. The soil being extremely fertile, it yields excellent wheat, sugar, rice, indigo and cotton; and the different tropical fruits in high perfection, and in great abundance. Its animals are the same as those of Hindostan. It possesses excellent mines of gold, silver and precious stones.

CHAPTER LVI.

Of Siam.

Q. What kind of a country is Siam ?

A. Siam consists of a fertile valley watered by the river Meinam. It is well fitted for sugar, rice and other tropical products.

Q. What is its chief city ?

A. Its chief city is Bankok, at the mouth of the Meinam. It consists, in a great measure, of houses floating on the water in rows eight or ten feet from the bank.

Q. In what do the Siamese excel ?

A. The Siamese excel in some of the ornamental manufactures, particularly in those of gold and silver, and their miniature paintings have been much admired.

Q. Describe the Siamese ?

A. The Siamese, in general, are of dark complexion ; and their food consists principally of rice and fish. The men are extremely indolent, and most of the labcrrious works are executed by the women.

Q. What is its principal river ?

A. The Meinam.

Q. What is its population ?

A. Three million eight hundred thousand.

CHAPTER LVII.

Of Malacca, Assam, etc.

Q. What are the British Provinces in Farther India ?

A. They consist of Malacca, Assam, Arracan and Tenasserim. These provinces are in many parts very fertile, but rudely cultivated. Assam contains large forests of the tea plant.

Q. Describe Tenasserim.

A. Tenasserim is about five hundred miles long and sixty miles broad. It is divided into the provinces of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui. The chief town is Amherst, on the Gulf of Martaban.

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Q. What is Malacca?

A. Malacca is a large peninsula, and is divided into the two kingdoms of Patani and Yabor. The chief cities are Malacca and Queda. The former contains about twelve thousand inhabitants.

Q. Describe the inhabitants?

A. The Malays are, in general, of small stature, but well made, with a tawny complexion, and long black shining hair. These people are classed among the principal merchants of the East, and their colonies and commerce are widely spread all over the Indian seas. The Malays are deemed the most treacherous and most ferocious people on the globe.

CHAPTER LVIII.

The Empire of Anam or Cochin China.

Q. Describe the Empire of Anam?

A. The Empire of Anam is but of recent date, and consists of Cochin China Proper, Cambodia, Laos and Tonquin. For its size, it is one of the finest countries in the East, having a population of about nine millions, and possessing a fruitful soil and a mild and salubrious climate.

Q. What are its chief productions?

A. They are very numerous, and its fruits are of the finest quality and most exquisite flavor; their elephants are esteemed the largest and swiftest in the world.

Q. What are the chief cities of Anam?

A. The chief cities are Huè, the capital of Cochin China, Kesho in Tonquin, and Saigon in Cambodia.

CHAPTER LIX.

Of Persia.

Q. What kind of country is Persia?

A. Persia is a large country, containing about ten mil-

lions of inhabitants. Its chief cities are Teheran, the capital, and Ispahan, formerly the capital. Bushire is the chief sea port.

Q. What other remarkable cities in Persia?

A. Casbin, Tabreez, or Tauris and Shiraz.

Q. For what are these towns famous?

A. *Casbin* is noted as the mart for almonds, raisins and melons; *Tauris*, once the second city in Persia, is noted for its mosques and caravansaries, and was also famous for its great trade in cotton, cloth, silks, and gold and silver brocades: it is now much decayed. *Shiraz* is famous for its wines, and is the favorite residence of the literati.

Q. How is Persia situated?

A. It is bounded north by the Caspian Sea and part of Tartary; east by Afghanistan and Beloochistan; west by Asiatic Turkey; and south by the Persian Gulf and the Straits of Ormuz.

Q. What are its climate and soil?

A. It is said that no country in the world has greater variety of climate and soil, being extremely mountainous, barren and cold in the northern parts; in the middle, very mild and sandy, but enjoying a temperate air; and, in the south, extremely level and fertile, though for several months the heat is excessive.

Q. What is the character of the Persians?

A. They are very luxurious, polite and hospitable, possess much good sense and ability, are honest in their dealings, but passionate and revengeful.

Q. What are the chief productions of Persia?

A. Corn, wine, oil, great abundance of oranges, dates, melons, grapes and nuts; also, senna, rhubarb and various other drugs; and it is famous for silks.

Q. How do the Persians write?

A. The Persians write from the right hand to the left, and as no printing is allowed, a great number of people are constantly employed in writing, an art in which they excel.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The greater part of the Persians are Mahometans, with some idolaters, who worship the sun, fire, etc

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Of Afghanistan and Beloochistan.

Q. How are these countries bounded ?

A. North by independent Tartary; west by Persia; south by the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea; east by Hindostan.

Q. What kind of country is Afghanistan ?

A. Few countries are so diversified with mountains, valleys and deserts as Afghanistan. It has almost every variety of climate and soil.

Q. What is the character of its inhabitants ?

A. The Afghans are a brave, warlike and hardy people, but the arts and sciences are in a backward state.

Q. What are its chief cities ?

A. Cabul, the capital, Peshawer, Candahar and Herat.

Q. What kind of country is Beloochistan ?

A. Beloochistan, situated on the east of Persia, and south of Afghanistan, is generally mountainous and barren, but it is little known to Europeans.

Q. What is the character of its inhabitants ?

A. The Beloochees are a fierce and predatory people, who subsist by robbery and plunder. Kelat is the capital or residence of the principal Khan or chief. The population of these two countries is about seven millions and a half

CHAPTER LX.

Of Independent Tartary.

Q. How is Independent Tartary bounded ?

A. It is bounded north by Asiatic Russia; west by the River Ural and the Caspian Sea; south by Persia and Afghanistan; east by Chinese Tartary.

Q. What is the character of the Tartars ?

A. The generality of the Tartars are wanderers, like their ancestors the Scythians, and are celebrated as a hardy race, who live in tents and lead a roving life, and with their families, their cattle, and all they possess, wander about in the temperate parts and vast solitudes of the Asiatic conti-

ment, from the confines of Europe to the great Pacific Ocean. On meeting with a fertile and pleasant situation, they pitch their tents, and continue in the place till the grass is consumed, when they again set forward in search of another inviting spot.

Q. What are the chief cities of Tartary?

A. Bokhara, its capital, and Samarcand. The population of Tartary is about six millions and a half.

CHAPTER LXI.

Of Arabia.

Q. How is Arabia bounded?

A. It is bounded north by Syria and the River Euphrates; west by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez; south by the Indian Ocean; east by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. It contains about nine millions of inhabitants.

Q. What is the general character of the Arabians?

A. The Arabs generally live under tents; the greater part are wandering tribes, like the Tartars, committing depredations and robberies wherever they go.

Q. What are the chief productions of Arabia?

A. The most valuable productions are horses, camels, gum and coffee. The horses are said to be the best in the world.

Q. What are its chief towns?

A. Mecca, where Mahomet, the founder of the Mahometan religion, was born, A.D. 570; Medina, where he was buried, and Mocha the principal seaport, which is celebrated for its excellent coffee.

CHAPTER LXII.

Of Japan.

Q. What kind of country is Japan?

A. Japan is a very large country, situated east of Asia,

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with the title of an empire, composed of a great number of islands difficult of access, the principal of which is Nippon.

Q. For what is Japan remarkable ?

A. This empire trades only with the Chinese and the Dutch, and prohibits all other foreign intercourse with them under the penalty of death. The Dutch are not allowed to send more than one ship annually.

Q. What is the general character of its inhabitants ?

A. They are naturally ingenious, and possess a good memory, but their manners are exactly opposite to ours. Our common drinks are cold, theirs are hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so peculiar, that it is not to be understood by any other nation. Its Government is a pure despotism

Q. What is the population of Japan ?

A. Thirty millions.

Q. What are its chief cities ?

A. Jeddo, the capital, Miaco and Nangasaki.

CHAPTER LXIII.

Of Africa.

Q. What is Africa ?

A. Africa is one of the grand divisions of the world, and is bounded north by the Mediterranean Sea ; west by the Atlantic Ocean; south by the Southern or Antarctic Ocean; and east by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez.

Q. What are its climate and soil ?

A. The greatest part of Africa lying under the torrid zone, the heat is almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts, in general, are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary.

Q. Are there not several deserts in Africa ?

A. Yes; many of them are almost without water and

their sands are so loose that, by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time.

Q. What are its productions ?

A. Its productions are gold, fruits, gum, etc., camels, elephants, and all sorts of wild beasts.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Nile and the Niger, which annually overflow their banks and fertilize the adjacent countries; the Gambia, the Zaire, the Senegal, the Orange and the Zambezi.

Q. How is Africa divided ?

A. Africa is divided into the following general parts, viz: Barbary, Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia, Central, Western, Southern and Eastern Africa.

Q. What are the chief towns in Africa ?

A. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cape Town, Mozambique, Cairo, Alexandria and Timbuctoo.

Q. What are the principal islands of Africa ?

A. The Madeiras, Canaries, Cape Verde Isles, Fernando Po, St. Thomas, Ascension, St. Helena, Madagascar, Comoro Isles and Mauritius or the Isle of France.

Q. What mountains in Africa ?

A. Mount Atlas, Kong Mountains, Mountains of the Moon, Cameroons, Mountains of Lupata, the Abyssinian Mountains and the Peak of Teneriffe (Canaries.)

CHAPTER LXIV.

Of Barbary.

Q. What is the situation of the Barbary States, and how are they divided ?

A. The Barbary States are situated between the Mediterranean Sea on the north, and the Desert of Sahara on the south; and are divided into five states, namely, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Barca.

Q. What are the climate, soil, and productions ?

A. The climate of Barbary is temperate and pleasant: the soil is fertile, but miserably cultivated, and the chief

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productions are oil, wine, fruit, sugar, cotton and most kinds of grain.

Q. What is Biledulgerid ?

A. Biledulgerid is that portion of the Barbary states situated between the Atlas Mountains and the Desert. It produces little except dates, but these grow in great abundance. Hence its name, which signifies *the land of dates*.

Q. What are the chief cities of the Barbary states ?

A. Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Derne.

Q. What is the population of these states ?

A. Six hundred and fifty-eight thousand.

CHAPTER LXV.

Of Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia.

Q. How is Egypt situated ?

A. Egypt is bounded north by the Mediterranean; east by the Red Sea; south by Nubia, and west by Barca and the Libyan Desert.

Q. How is Egypt divided ?

A. Egypt is divided into two great parts, called the Upper and Lower. Upper Egypt is the southern part, and Lower Egypt the northern.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Egypt ?

A. Grand Cairo and Alexandria; the latter of which was built by Alexander the Great, 331 years B.C., and was for a long time the seat of learning, commerce and magnificence.

Q. Describe the soil and climate of Egypt ?

A. The climate of Egypt is hot and unwholesome; but the soil is exceedingly fruitful, owing to the overflowing of the Nile, which leaves a fattening manure behind.

Q. For what is Egypt remarkable ?

A. For its pyramids, which are stupendous fabrics that have stood several thousand years.

Q. To whom does Egypt belong ?

A. Egypt is a part of the Turkish Empire, and the Sultan is its nominal sovereign, and receives tribute; but by

treaty, the family of the late Mehemet Ali are invested with it as a Pachalic, with authority nearly amounting to independence.

Q. What is the population of Egypt?

A. Two million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred.

Q. How is Nubia situated, and what are its climate and soil?

A. Nubia is situated to the south of Egypt, and consists of several small states. The climate is very warm but generally healthy. The soil on the banks of the Nile is rich and fertile, but in other parts it is sandy and rocky.

Q. What is the character of its inhabitants?

A. The Nubians are a rude, lawless and ferocious people.

Q. What is its population?

A. Five hundred thousand.

Q. What are its chief cities?

A. They are Dongola and Senaar.

Q. Where is Abyssinia, and what are its climate and soil?

A. Abyssinia is situated to the south-east of Nubia. It has a fine climate and a fertile soil. Among its vegetable productions is the papyrus, so celebrated among the ancients as the original material of paper. Gondar is its capital.

Q. Describe its inhabitants?

A. The Abyssinians are a barbarous and brutal people. They delight in bloodshed and are fond of eating raw flesh cut from the living animals.

Q. What is its population?

A. Three millions.

CHAPTER LXVI.

Of Central Africa.

Q. What are the divisions of Central Africa?

A. Central Africa is divided by the Mountains of the Moon into Soudan or Negroland on the north, and Ethiopia on the south. Soudan is sub-divided into a great number

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of small kingdoms, the principal of which are Bornou, Houssa, Mandara, Begharmi, Bergoo, Darfur, Yarriba and Bambarra. Ethiopia has never been visited by white men, and scarcely anything is known respecting it.

Q. What are the principal cities of Central Africa?

A. Sego, Timbuctoo, Boussa, where the celebrated traveler Mungo Park was killed, Sackatoo, Kouka and Cobbè.

Q. What is the character of the inhabitants of Central Africa?

A. The inhabitants are chiefly Negroes, with a mixture of Moors. The various tribes differ considerably in condition and character, but they are, in general, extremely ignorant and degraded.

CHAPTER LXVII.

Of Western Africa.

Q. What are the divisions of Western Africa?

A. It includes Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea.

Q. What is Senegambia?

A. Senegambia is the name given to the countries watered by the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande. The principal tribes are the Foulahs, Mandingoes and Jallofs. There are some European settlements, but the climate is exceedingly unhealthy to Europeans.

Q. How is Upper Guinea divided?

A. Into Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, and the Kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. The chief towns are Freetown, Monrovia, Coomassie, Abomey, Benin and Cape Coast Castle.

Q. How is Lower Guinea divided?

A. Into five kingdoms, namely, Congo, Loango, Angola, Matamha and Benguela?

Q. What are the capitals?

A. St. Salvador, Loango, Loanda, Santa Maria and Benguela.

Q. By whom is the trade principally possessed?

A. The trade of Lower Guinea is chiefly engrossed by

the Portuguese, whose principal fort is Loanda, called by them St Paul, a very neat and handsome city.

Q. Which are the principal rivers in Western Africa?

A. The Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio Grande, the Niger, the Zaire or Congo, and the Coanza.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

Of Southern Africa.

Q. What is South Africa?

A. It comprises the countries south of the Tropic of Capricorn, and is divided into Cape Colony, Caffraria, and the countries of the Hottentots and Boshuanas.

Q. Describe Cape Colony?

A. The Cape Colony belongs to Great Britain, and is the most important British possession in Africa. Cape Town, the capital, is handsomely built, and has a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, consisting of Dutch, English and Hottentots. Cape Town is the largest European settlement in Africa, and it is the place where vessels stop for fresh supplies going to and from the East Indies.

Q. Describe the Caffres, Hottentots and Boshuanas?

A. The Caffres are a pastoral people, brave, independent and fierce. They have recently had several sanguinary conflicts with the British troops. The Hottentots may be regarded as the most ignorant, stupid and filthy of the human species. The Boshuanas are not so vigorous as the Caffres, but more industrious, and engage in agriculture.

Of Eastern Africa.

Q. What are the divisions of Eastern Africa?

A. Mocaranga or Monometapa, Sofala, Mozambique, Zanguebar, Ajan, Berbera and Adel. The climate, soil, productions and inhabitants of Eastern Africa strongly resemble those of Western Africa.

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CHAPTER LXIX.

Of the African Islands.

Q. What are the principal islands belonging to Africa?

A. The Canaries, Madagascar, Mauritius or Isle of France, Bourbon and St. Helena, Madeira, Cape de Verde Isles and the Azores.

Q. Describe the Canaries?

A. The Canaries, seven in number, are very fruitful in corn, wine and fruits. They belong to Spain, and are celebrated as having produced the canary bird.

Q. Describe the Azores and Madeira?

A. The Azores, nine in number, are very fertile and salubrious. Madeira is renowned for its excellent wine. These islands and the Cape de Verde Isles belong to Portugal.

Q. Describe St. Helena?

A. This small but important island is possessed by the English, and is remarkable for being the place where Bonaparte was imprisoned and died.

Q. What is Madagascar?

A. Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, is one of the largest islands in the world, and is considered very fruitful. It is supposed to contain many independent states, but the interior is very little known.

Q. Describe the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius?

A. These islands are in high cultivation, rich and fruitful, producing all the necessaries of life. Mauritius belongs to the English, and Bourbon to the French.

CHAPTER LXX.

Of Oceanica.

Q. What is meant by Oceanica?

A. Oceanica is the fifth of the great divisions of the globe, and includes Malaysia, Australasia and Polynesia

Malaysia comprises a large number of islands lying to the south and east of India beyond the Ganges, having the Indian Ocean on the west, the Chinese Sea on the north, and the Pacific Ocean on the south and east. The population is estimated at thirty millions.

Q. What are the principal divisions of Malaysia?

A. Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas or Spice Islands, and the Phillippine Islands.

Q. What have you to remark of these islands?

A. The interior of all the great islands is traversed by ranges of lofty mountains, crowned with noble forests, luxuriant shrubs and aromatic plants, presenting the most beautiful and varied scenery.

Q. What is the nature of the soil and its productions?

A. The soil is extremely fertile, yielding rice, sago and the finest spices. The clove is indigenous in some of these islands and the nutmeg in others. The diamond is found in Borneo, which also produces gold in great abundance. Banca, near Sumatra, contains inexhaustible mines of tin, and Java is famous for its excellent coffee.

Q. Who are the principal inhabitants, and what is their character?

A. The principal inhabitants of these islands are the Malays, an ingenious and active, but a fierce and turbulent race. On the coast they are much addicted to piracy.

CHAPTER LXXI.

Of Australasia.

Q. What is comprised under the head of Australasia?

A. Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Isles, Solomon Isles, Queen Charlotte Islands, New Hebrides and New Caledonia. The population is estimated at two millions.

Q. What have you to say of Australia?

A. Australia, formerly called New Holland, is the largest island in the world, and belongs to Great Britain. It is

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divided into New South Wales, North Australia, South Australia, West Australia and Victoria. Gold is found in immense quantities; copper, coal and lead also abound; wool and tallow are the principal exports.

Q. What are the chief towns of Australia?

A. Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

Q. Which are the principal mountains in Australia?

A. The Blue Mountains, Liverpool Range, the Australian Alps, the Grampians, the Pyrenees, Flinder's Range, Victoria Mountains and the Australian Andes.

Q. Which are the principal rivers of Australia?

A. The Boyne, Brisbane, Richmond, Clarence, Hastings, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Macquarie, Glenelg, Murray, Prince Regent, Victoria and Adelaide rivers.

Q. What is Van Dieman's Land?

A. It is an island lying near the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait. It belongs to Great Britain, and was settled in 1804. It is nearly equal in extent to South Carolina. Its chief towns are Hobart-town and Launceston. The population is eighty thousand.

Q. What is New Zealand?

A. It consists of two large islands and a smaller one lying in the Pacific Ocean, about twelve hundred miles south-east from Australia. These islands now belong to the British Empire. The population is about one hundred and eighteen thousand, of which one hundred thousand are natives. The New Zealanders are a well-formed and hardy race of a tawny color; they were, until recently, very warlike, and were Cannibals. The soil is fertile and produces wheat, Indian corn, yams, potatoes and flax.

Q. What is Papua or New Guinea?

A. It is believed to be a large and fertile island, but the interior has never yet been explored. The inhabitants are negroes and are said to resemble the Aborigines of Australia.

New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon's Archipelago, the New Hebrides, the Admiralty Isles and New Caledonia lie in the south-eastern part of Australia. They are but little known to Europeans, and the inhabitants are chiefly in a savage state.

CHAPTER LXXII.

Of Polynesia.

Q. What does Polynesia comprise ?

A. It comprises a vast multitude of small islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, between Malaysia, Australasia and South America. Their supposed aggregate population is one million five hundred thousand.

Q. What are the principal groups ?

A. The Pelew Islands, the Ladrone or Marion Islands, the Carolines, the Navigator's Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Feejee Islands, Cook's Islands, Austral Isles, Society Islands, Low Archipelago, the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands.

Q. What is to be remarked of the islands in general ?

A. Many of the islands of Polynesia seem to have been raised from the ocean by the labors of the coral insect, and scarcely appear above the surface of the water; others are hilly and even mountainous, and are evidently of volcanic origin.

Q. What is the climate, and what the productions of these islands ?

A. Although lying within the tropics, the climate is remarkably mild and salubrious. Among the productions are the bread-fruit, cocoa, plantain; most of the tropical fruits are found in abundance. The waters abound in the finest fish, and the forests are full of beautiful birds.

Q. What is the character of the inhabitants ?

A. Some of the tribes are fierce and warlike, others mild and gentle, but none of them seem to have the slightest conception of morality. It is worthy of remark that the Sandwich and Society Islands, which have been the most subjected to European influence, are more corrupt and degraded than any of the others.

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THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I.—*To find the latitude and longitude of a given place.*

Rule.—Bring the given place to the brass meridian the degree over the place is the latitude ; and the degree of the equator cut by the meridian, is the longitude.

Exercise 1. Find the latitudes and longitudes of the capitals of Europe.

2. Find all the places which have no latitude.
3. Find all the places which have no longitude.
4. Find that place which has neither lat. nor long.
5. Find those places which have the greatest lat. and long.

PROBLEM II.—*Given the latitude and longitude of a place, to find that place on the globe.*

Rule.—Bring the given long. to the brass meridian : the point under the given lat. will be the place.

Exercise 1. Find the chief towns of Asia.

2. Find two places whose distance asunder is identical with their difference of lat.

Answer. Any two places upon the same meridian.

3. On what great circle are those places situated whose distance and difference of long. are equal to one another ?

Ans. On the equator

4. Find two places whose difference of lat. is equal to their difference of long.

Ans. One place in lat. 0° , long. 10° E., the other in lat. 10° N. or S., long. 20° E., or any other places similarly situated.

5. Find all those places which have the same lat. as any given place.

6. Find all places having the same long. as any given place.

PROBLEM III.—*To find how many miles make a degree of long. in any given parallel of lat.*

Rule.—In the given lat. lay the quadrant of altitude parallel to the equator, between any two meridians which differ in long. 15° ; the number of degrees intercepted

between them, multiplied by 4, will give the length of a degree in geographical miles.

Or, if, as on Cary's globes, the meridians differ 10° , multiply the number of degrees contained between them by 6, and the product is the length of a degree in geographical miles.

Or, take the distance between two meridians which differ in longitude as above, with a thread or a pair of compasses, apply it to the equator, and it will give the number of degrees, with which proceed as in the former rule.

Observation.—Suppose 15° in the given lat. are equal to $11\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ of the quadrant of alt., then $15^\circ : 11\frac{1}{2}^\circ :: 1^\circ$ or $60^m : 46^m$; or $15^\circ : 60^m :: 11\frac{1}{2}^\circ : 46$ miles; but $15^\circ : 60 :: 1 : 4$; therefore, $1 : 4 :: 11\frac{1}{2}^\circ : 46$ geographical, or 53 English miles.

Exercise 1. Find how many miles make a degree in the lat. of Rome.

2. Find in what lat. a degree is 40 miles.

Ans. Where 15° of long. are equal to 10° of the quadrant of alt.

3. Find the circumference of the arctic circle and tropic of Cancer, the equator being 21,600 geographical miles.

Ans. Arctic circle, 8,613 miles; tropic of Cancer, 19,807.

PROBLEM IV.—*To find at what rate, per hour, the inhabitants of any place are carried round by the revolution of the earth on its axis.*

Rule.—Find how many miles make a degree of long. in the lat. of the given place, which number multiplied by 15, will be the answer.

Exercise 1. At what rate, per hour, is London carried round by the earth's revolution on its axis?

2. What places are carried quickest round from W. to E.?

Ans. All places on the equator.

3. Where is the centrifugal force greatest?

Ans. At the equator.

4. Which are the places not affected by the diurnal motion.

Ans. The poles.

PROBLEM V.—*The hour of the day at one place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*

Rule.—Bring the place where the time is given to the brass meridian; set the index of the hour-circle to 12; turn

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the globe till the other place comes to the meridian ; the hours passed over will be the difference of time between both places.

Exercise 1. When it is 10 o'clock, A.M.,* in London, what o'clock is it in Cork ?

Ans. 26 minutes past 9.

2. When it is 2 o'clock, P.M., in Alexandria, what hour is it in Philadelphia ?

Ans. 57 minutes past 6, A.M.

3. When it is noon in London, where is it at 2 o'clock, P.M. ?

Ans. All places in 30° of east long.

4. How many degrees of long. cause a difference of 12 hours ?

Ans. 180° .

5. How is one day lost in the reckoning by sailing west round the globe, and one day gained by sailing east round it ?

Solution.—Suppose B. left London at 6 o'clock, A.M., and found himself in long. 15° W. at 6 A.M. the following day, he reckons this a day, though 25 hours ; should he travel 15° more in the same time, and in the same direction, he counts this also a day ; and thus, in losing one hour in every 15° , he loses one day, or he reckons one day less in traveling W. round the globe. In going E. round the globe, his reckoning increases, at the rate of one hour to 15° or one day to 360° .

PROBLEM VI.—*To find the Antæci, Periæci, and Antipodes to the inhabitants of any place.*

Rule.—In the opposite hemisphere, on the same meridian, and under the same degree of lat., you will find the *Antæci*.

Bring the place to the meridian, turn the globe half round, and under the lat. of the given place you will find the *Periæci*.

Bring the place to the brass meridian, turn the globe half round, and in the opposite hemisphere, under the same degree of lat. with the given place, you will find the *Antipodes*.

Or, place the poles in the horizon, and bring the given place to the eastern part of the horizon : the same number of degrees from the east point in the opposite hemisphere, will show the *Antæci* ; where the parallel of the place cuts the horizon, on the west, will point out the *Periæci* ; and

* A.M., Ante Meridian—before noon ; P.M., Post Meridian—after noon

the parallel of the Antœci will show the *Antipodes* in the opposite quadrant, on the west point of the horizon.

Or, elevate the pole to the complement of the lat. ; bring the place to the meridian : the *Periœci* will be at the horizon. Keep the globe from revolving, and depress the pole till the place is at the horizon, then the *Antipodes* will be at the opposite point of the horizon.

Exercise 1. Required the antœci, periœci, and antipodes to the inhabitants of Bermuda.

Ans. The antœci are in Paraguay; the periœci, in China; and the antipodes, in New Holland.

2. Required the antœci, periœci, and antipodes to those who live on the equator.

Ans. They have no antœci; and their periœci are also their antipodes.

3. Who are they who have no periœci?

Ans. The inhabitants of the poles—if there be any; but their antœci and antipodes are identical.

4. Who are they who have no antipodes?

Ans. If the whole earth were inhabited, there could be none.

PROBLEM VII.—*To find the sun's longitude (called the sun's place in the ecliptic) and declination.*

Rule.—Find the given day in the circle of months on the horizon, against which, in the circle of signs, is the sun's place. Find the same sign and degree in the ecliptic; bring it to the brass meridian, and the degree above it is the sun's declination. Or, bring the analemma or declination scale to the meridian, and the degree exactly over the given day will be the sun's declination; turn the globe, and mark those two points of the ecliptic which correspond to the declination: one of them is the sun's place.

Exercise 1. What sign does the sun enter on the 21st of March?

Ans. Aries.

2. When the sun's declination is greatest, what is his place in the ecliptic?

Ans. He enters Cancer or Capricorn.

3. Where is the sun when his long. is 180° ?

Ans. In Libra

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PROBLEM VIII.—*To find where the sun is vertical at a given hour on any given day.*

Rule.—Find the declination of the sun for the given day, and mark it on the brass meridian; then bring the given place to the brass meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to the given hour; turn the globe until the index points to noon: the place directly under the declination, is that to which the sun is vertical at the given time.

Exercise 1. When it is 6 minutes past 6 o'clock, A.M., at Cork, on the 25th of April, where is the sun vertical?

Ans. At Madras.

2. When it is 4 o'clock, P.M., at London, on the 18th of August, where is the sun vertical?

Ans. At Barbadoes.

3. Find all those places to which the sun will be vertical on any given day.

4. Find those two days on which the sun will be vertical to a given place in the torrid zone.

5. Given the hour at which an eclipse of the sun occurs, to find where it will be vertical.

Ans. Find where the sun will be vertical at the given hour, and the eclipse may be visible to all places within 70° of that point.

6. Given the hour at which a lunar eclipse happens, to find where the moon is vertical.

Ans. It will be vertical to the antipodes of those to whom the sun is vertical.

PROBLEM IX.—*To find the time of the sun's rising and setting, and the length of the day and night, at a given place, not in the frigid zones.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole to the sun's declination; bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index to 12; turn the globe till it comes to the horizon: the time shown by the hour-circle will be half the length of the day. This taken from 12 hours, will leave half the length of the night. Then screw the quadrant of altitude on the brass meridian, over the given declination, and continue the revolution of the globe till the place coincides with 18° on the quadrant of altitude below the horizon: then the number of hours

passed over by the index will show the duration of twilight. Or, elevate the pole to the latitude of the place, and revolve the sun's place as above.*

Exercise 1. What is the length of the day at the equator?

Ans. 12 hours.

2. Where is the longest day 24 hours?

Ans. At the polar circles.

3. What is the length of the longest day at the poles?

Ans. Six months.

4. Where is twilight shortest?

Ans. At the equator.

5. Where longest?

Ans. At the poles.

6. How long does twilight continue at the poles?

Ans. At each pole, while the sun's declination in the opposite hemisphere continues less than 18 degrees.

7. When does constant day begin in places within the frigid zones?

Ans. When the sun's declination, in the same hemisphere, becomes equal to the complement of the latitude of the place.

8. How long does it continue?

Ans. As long as the sun's declination continues greater than the complement of the latitude.

9. How long does constant night continue at places within the frigid zones?

Ans. As long as the sun's declination in the contrary hemisphere continues greater than the complement of the lat. of the place.

PROBLEM X.—*To find the sun's meridional altitude at any given place, at any time of the year.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole to the sun's declination; bring the given place to the meridian; and the number of degrees counted the nearest way to the horizon will be the sun's alt. Or, elevate the pole to the lat. of the place; bring

* In the first rule, the sun is supposed to be at rest perpendicularly over the globe, while the earth revolves on its axis: in this case, the proper motion of the globe is from west to east, and the place is on the west side of the meridian in the morning, and on the east side in the afternoon. But in the second rule, the sun is supposed to move round the earth according to his apparent diurnal motion, in which case the proper motion of the globe is from east to west, and the sun is on the east side of the brass meridian in the morning, and on the west side in the evening. It is easy to show—by adding the complement of the latitude to each—that when the pole is elevated equal to the latitude of the place, the place must be in the zenith, or 90° from the horizon

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the sun's place, or the day of the month on the analemma, to the meridian; and the number of degrees contained between that and the horizon will be the alt.

Observation. If the lat. and declination be both north, or both south, the meridional alt. will be equal to the declination, more the complement of the lat. If one be north and the other south, the co-lat., less the declination, will be equal the alt. Any two of these being given, the third may easily be found.

Exercise 1. When is the sun's meridional alt. equal to the co-lat.*

Ans. The 21st of March and 23rd of September.

2. What is the sun's greatest altitude at the poles?

Ans. $23^{\circ} 28'$.

3. What is the sun's least meridional alt. at the equator?

Ans. $66^{\circ} 32'$.

4. What is the difference of the sun's greatest and least meridional altitudes, at any place within the temperate zones?

Ans. 47° .

5. What is the difference between two meridional altitudes of the sun, taken at the same time, and in the same long.?

Ans. It is equal to the arc of the meridian intercepted between the places of observation.

Observation. As the meridional alt. of the sun is equal to the co-lat., more or less the declination, the difference between two altitudes will be equal to the difference of the co-latitudes, (the declination being a common quantity); hence, the difference of the altitudes will be equal to the difference of the latitudes.

Exercise. If the difference between two altitudes, taken at the same time and in the same long., be 1° , what is the difference between the places of observation?

Ans. 1° ; and if this degree be actually measured, and multiplied by 360, the product will be the circumference of the earth; hence its diameter, surface, and magnitude can be found. With the radius of the earth, and the sun or moon's parallax, their distance from the earth can be found, by a simple case of right-angled trigonometry. With this distance, and the angle which the sun's diameter subtends from the earth, the magnitude of that luminary can also be found by plane trigonometry; and, by Kepler's third law of planetary motion, the distance, periodical times, etc., of the other planets may be found.

PROBLEM XII.—*To find the sun's amplitude, at a given place, on a given day.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole to the lat. of the place; bring the day of the month on the analemma, or the sun's place

* Co-lat. means complement of latitude, or what the lat. wants of 90° .

in the ecliptic to the horizon ; the arc intercepted between that and the E. or W. point of the horizon will be the amplitude. The difference between the true amplitude and the magnetic amplitude is the variation of the compass.

Exercise 1. What is the sun's greatest amplitude in London ?

Ans. $39^{\circ} 48'$.

2. When has the sun no amplitude ?

Ans. The 21st of March and 23rd of September.

3. What is the sun's amplitude in Dublin on the 19th of April ?

PROBLEM XII.—*To find the sun's azimuth and altitude, the day and hour being given.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole to the lat. ; screw the quadrant of alt. over the lat. ; find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring it to the brass meridian, and set the index to 12 ; turn the globe E. as many hours as the given time wants of noon, or W. as many hours as it is past noon ; bring the sun's place in the ecliptic, or the day of the month on the analemma, to coincide with the graduated edge of the quadrant, and the number of degrees on the quadrant from the horizon to the sun's place will give the altitude ; the number of degrees intercepted between the quadrant and the N. or S. point of the horizon, will be the azimuth.

Observation. In places within the torrid zone, whenever the sun's declination exceeds the lat. of the place, and both are N. or both S., the sun will appear twice in the morning and twice in the evening on the same point of the compass, and will cause the shadow of an azimuth dial to go back several degrees ; but this phenomenon cannot *possibly happen*, by any natural cause, except in the torrid zone.

Exercise 1. What is the sun's alt. and azimuth at London on the 1st of May, at 10 o'clock, A.M. ?

Ans. Alt., 47° ; azimuth, 44° .

2. When is the sun's azimuth greatest ?

Ans. At sunrise or sunset.

3. When least ?

Ans. At noon ; it is then 0.

4. When is the co-amplitude equal to the azimuth ?

Ans. At the rising or setting of the sun.

5. What is the sun's azimuth at Antigua on the 21st of June, at half-past 6 o'clock, A.M., and at half-past 10, A.M. ?

Ans. 69° from the N. towards the E.

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THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I.—*To find the right ascension or declination of the sun or a star.*

Rule.—Bring the sun or star to the meridian : the degree over it is the declination ; and the degree of the equinoctial cut by the meridian, is the right ascension.

Exercise 1. Find the right ascension and declination of a *dubhe* in Ursa Major.

Ans. Right ascension, 163° ; declination, 63° .

2. What is the greatest right ascension of the sun, a star, or a planet?

Ans. As right ascension is counted on the equinoctial, from the point Aries E. round the globe, it may be any number of degrees less than 360.

3. How is the right ascension and declination of the moon or planets found?

Ans. As they can have no fixed place on the globe, they must be found from an ephemeris.

PROBLEM II.—*The right ascension and declination of a star, the moon, a planet, or comet, being given, to find its place on the globe.*

Rule.—Bring the given degrees of right ascension to the meridian, and under the given declination will be the star or planet's place.

Exercise 1. What star has $261\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ of right ascension and $52\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ N. declination?

Ans. β in Draco.

2. Find the star whose right ascension is $98\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$, and declination $16\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ S.

Ans. Sirius.

3. Find the moon's place on the globe, her right ascension being 91° , and declination 23° .

PROBLEM III.—*To find the lat. and long. of a star.*

Rule.—Place the end of the quadrant of alt. on the pole of the ecliptic, and bring the graduated edge to the star :

the degree of the ecliptic cut by the quadrant, is the long.; and the number of degrees between the ecliptic and the star, is the lat.

Or, place the pole of the ecliptic in the zenith; screw the quadrant of alt. over it, and bring the graduated edge to the star: as the ecliptic, in this position, coincides with the horizon, the sign and degree cut by the quadrant, show its long.; the degree on the quadrant cut by the star, is the lat.

Exercise 1. Required the lat. and long. of *Aldebaran*, in *Taurus*.

Ans. Lat. $5^{\circ} 28' S.$; long., 2 signs, $6^{\circ} 53'$, or $66^{\circ} 53'$.

2. Required the lat. and long. of *Markab*, in *Pegasus*, and *Altair*, in the *Eagle*.

PROBLEM IV.—*The lat. and long. of the moon, a star, or a planet, being given, to find its place on the globe.*

Rule.—Place the end of the quadrant on the pole of the ecliptic, and bring the graduated edge to the given long.; then the star, or the moon, or planet's place, is under the given lat.

Exercise 1. Find the star whose long. is $6^{\circ} 16'$, and lat. $12^{\circ} 36' N.$

Ans. γ in *Pegasus*.

2. Which are the stars that have no latitude?

Ans. Those in the ecliptic.

3. What is that point which has neither lat., long., right ascension, nor declination?

Ans. The point *Aries*.

PROBLEM V.—*The time and place being given, to find what stars are rising, setting, culminating, etc.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole to the lat; bring the sun's place to the meridian; set the index of the hour-circle to 12; turn the globe as many hours as the time is distant from noon—E., if the given hour be in the morning; W., if in the evening: then all the stars on the eastern semi-

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circle will be rising; those on the western, setting, etc., etc. If the globe be turned on its axis, the stars that do not go below the horizon, never set at the given place; and those that do not come above the horizon, never to rise.

Exercise 1. What stars are rising, setting, and culminating, at London, on the 20th January, at 2 o'clock, A.M.?

Ans. Vega, in Lyra, is rising; the head of Ursa Major is on the meridian; and the neck of Cetus is setting.

2. What stars do not set in the lat. of Dublin?

3. What stars do not rise to the inhabitants of Cork?

4. How far must a person travel, southward from London, to lose sight of the north polar star?

PROBLEM VI.—*To find when any star or planet will rise, come to the meridian, and set at any given place.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole to the lat.; bring the sun's place to the meridian; set the index to 12; then turn the globe till the star or planet comes successively to the meridian and horizon, and the hours of rising, etc., will be shown by the index.

Exercise 1. At what hour will Sirius rise, culminate, and set, at Cork, on the 21st January?

Ans. It will rise at 6, P.M., be on the meridian at 22 minutes past 10, and set at a quarter to 3, on the morning of the 22nd of January.

2. On what day will Sirius rise *acronically*, that is, rise at sun-setting, at London.

Ans. When the pole is elevated for the lat. of London, and Sirius at the E. edge of the horizon, the degree of the ecliptic cut by the W. edge will be the sun's place; hence the day of the month may be found: by bringing the star to the western edge, and marking the sign and degree of the ecliptic cut by the same edge, you find the sun's place, when the star *sets* acronically.

3. Find the days on which Rigel in Orion rises and sets *cosmically*, at London, that is, when it rises or sets at sunrising.

Ans. When the star is brought to the eastern edge of the horizon, the sign and degree of the ecliptic that rises with the star, is the sun's place, when the star rises cosmically. When the star is brought to the western edge of the horizon, the degree of the ecliptic cut by the eastern edge, is the sun's place, when the star sets cosmically. Rigel rises cosmically on the 17th of July, and sets cosmically on the 3rd of November.

4. To find the time of the year when any given star rises or sets *heliacally*, that is, when it first becomes visible in the morning, after having been so near the sun as to be hid by his rays, or becomes invisible in the evening, on account of its nearness to the sun; in the former case, it is said to *rise*, and in the latter, to *set heliacally*.

Observation. A star of the first magnitude is seen rising or setting when the sun is 12° below the horizon; a star of the second magnitude, when the sun is 13° below it; and so on, counting one degree more for each successive magnitude, to correspond with the different magnitudes of the stars, those of the sixth being the smallest that can be seen with the naked eye.

If the star be brought to the eastern or western edge of the horizon, as in the other examples, and the quadrant of alt. screwed in the zenith over the given place, and the other end of the quadrant brought to the ecliptic, that point which corresponds with 12° below the horizon for stars of the first magnitude, 13° for stars of the second magnitude, etc., will be the sun's place.

PROBLEM VII.—*To find the distance of any two given stars from each other in degrees.*

Rule.—Lay the quadrant of altitude over the given stars, so that the division marked *o* may be on one of the stars; the degrees between them will show their distance, or the angle which these stars subtend, as seen by a spectator on the earth.

Exercise 1. What is the distance between Vega in Lyra, and Altair in the Eagle?

Ans. 34 degrees.

2. Required the distance between β in the Bull's Horn, and γ Bellatrix in Orion's shoulder.

3. What is the distance between β in Pollux, and α in Procyon?

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VOCABULARY

OF

NAMES OF PLACES,

DIVIDED AND ACCENTED IN THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE
USUALLY PRONOUNCED.

In foreign names, the sound given by the Irish and Scotch to the vowels—particularly to the *a*—is generally preferable to that given them by the English. The letters *i* and *y*, in the continental languages, are mostly pronounced like *ee* in “seed,” and *u* like *oo* in “food.” In French names, *ou* sounds like *oo* in “loose;” *au* like *o* in “go;” *ch* like *sh* in “shaft;” and *qu* as *c* hard. Unless when accented, *e* at the end of French names is silent, as are also *s*, *es*, *t*, *g*, and *x*. There are, however, some exceptions; as Sens, Brest, &c. The guttural sound given to *gh* in “lough” by the Irish, and to *ch* in “loch” by the Scotch, is given to *ch* by the Germans; and the same sound is given by the Spaniards to *g*, *gi*, *j*, and to *x*, except when it is placed at the end of a word. As this sound has been long since banished from the English language, the letter *k* is used to express that sound in German names, as in Laybach, which is pronounced Lay’bak; and the letter *h* in the Spanish, as in Badajos, pronounced Bad’-a-hos. In Spanish names, *ch* is invariably pronounced as in the English word *church*; it is to express this sound that *ch* is used in the *pronouncing* columns of this *vocabulary*. In the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, *g* is always sounded hard, as in “get;” the languages of these countries having one common origin. The Germans and Italians give to *j* the English sound of *y*. The letters *gn* in French and Italian, the letter *ñ* in Spanish, and the letters *nh* in Portuguese, are sounded like *ng*; also, *gl* in the two former, and *ll*, *lh*, respectively in the two latter, are sounded like *ll* in “million.” The Italians pronounce *z* and *zz* like *ts* and *ds*; *ce* and *ci* like *che* and *chi* in “cheek” and “chief;” and *ch* like *k*. The Germans, except in a few cases, pronounce *w* like *v*, and *v* at the beginning and end of words like *f*, and *sch* as *sh*. Names ending

in *poli* or *polis* have the antepenultimate accent. Names which terminate in *am*, *an*, *ad*, *at*, *ar*, *er*, *oo*, *oor*, as do those of many of the eastern countries, have the accent on the last syllable. The letter *c*, marked thus, (*ç*), sounds like *s*. In names of towns in England, *mouth* is pronounced *muth*; **wich* and *wick*, as *idge* and *ick*, respectively; and *burgh*, in towns of England and Scotland, *bur'ro*; but in foreign names it is pronounced *burg*.

Persons acquainted with the sounds of foreign languages will readily admit that it is difficult, if not impossible, by any combination of letters in our own language, to express some of these sounds correctly. The following vocabulary is drawn up in the most familiar way, and, it is hoped, will be found at least equally correct and useful as any already published.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
Abbeyleix	ab-bee-lace'
Abbeville	ab'veel
Abbergavenny	ab-er-gain'-y
Aberystwith	ab-er-ust'-ith
Abruzzo	a-broot'-so
Agen	ah'-zheng
Aisne	ain
Ajaccio	a-ya'-tcho
Aix	aiz
Aix-la-Chapelle	aiz-la-sha-pel'
Alemtejo	a-leng-te'-zho
Alleghany	al-e'-gan-ny
Algiers	al-jeers'
Angers	awn'-zhay
Angouleme	awn-goo-laim'
Angoumois	awn-goo-moaw'
Anjou	awn-zhoo'
Alnwick	an'-nik
Alsace	al-sass'
Antigua	an-tee'-ga
Antioch	an'-tee-ok
Archipelago	ar-ki-pel'-a-go
Arequipa	ar-e-kee'-pa
Argyle	ar-gyle' (<i>g hard</i>)
Armagh	ar-mah'
Artois	ar'twa
Aubigni	o-beeng'-ee
Auch	osh
Aurillac	o-reel'-yac
Auvergne	o-vairn'
Auxerre	o-zare'

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
Avignon	a-veeng'-ong
Avranches	av-ransh'
Azoph	az'-off
Azores	a-zo'-res, or a-zores'
Bacchiglione	ba-keel-yo'-ne
Badajos	bad'-a-hos
Ballina	bal-li-na'
Balize	ba-leez'
Baltic	bawl-tik
Baltinglass	bawl'-ting-glass
Banagher	ban'-a-her
Bar-le-Duc	bar-le-duke'
Basle	bahl
Bearn	bayrn
Beaumaris	bo-ma-ris
Beauvais	bo-vay'
Beira	be-ee'-ra
Belleisle	bel-eel'
Berbice	ber-beece'
Berkshire	berk-shir
Berri	ber'-ry
Berwick	ber'-rick
Besançon	be-zan'-song
Biobio	bee-o'-bee-o
Birr	burr
Blois	bloaw
Blois-le-Duc	boaw-le-duke'
Bolivia	bo-lee'-vee-a
Bologna	bo-long'-a
Bonifacio	bo-ni-fa'-tcho

WRITTEN.
Boîtes
Bordeau
Bouillon
Boulogne
Bourbon
Bourbon
Bourges
Brazil
Brescia
Bretagne
Brighton
Buenos Aires
Bruges
Bury

Cabul
Caen
Caernarfon
Cagliari
Cahir
Calais
Caucasus
Cayenne
Carlisle
Castile
Ceuta
Cevennes
Ceylon
Chablais
Chalons
Chamber
Champagne
Champlain
Chateau
Cheltenham
Cherbourg
Cherson
Chiapa
Chiavenna
Chili
Chiloe
Chimborazo
Cincinnati
Civita Vecchia
Clermont
Cobbe
Cologne
Compiègne

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
Boîtes	bo-o'-tes	Coquimbo	co-keem'-bo
Bordeaux	bor-do'	Cordilleras	cor-dil-ye'-raz
Bouillon	boo-eel-yong'	Coutances	coo-tawnce'
Boulogne	boo-long'	Croix, (St.)	croaw
Bourbon	boor-bong'	Curaçoa	coo-ra-so'
Bourbonnais	boor-bon'-ay		
Bourges	boorz	Dauphiné	do-fee-nay'
Brazil	bra-zeel'	Delhi	del'-i
Brescia	bre'-sha	Denbigh	den'-bee
Bretagne	bre-tang'	Debtford	det'-ford
Brighton	bright'-on	Derby	der-bee
Buenos Ayres	bo-nus-ay'-res	Descartes	de-carte'
Bruges	brooz	Detroit	de-troaw'
Bury	ber'-ry	Deux Ponts	deu-pong'
		Dieppe	dee-ep'
Cabul	ca-bool'	Dijon	dee'-zhong
Caen	cawng	Dnieper	nee'-per
Caernarvon	car-nar'-von	Dniester	nees'-ter
Cagliari	cal-ya'-ree	Dordogne	dor-dong'
Cahir	ca'-hir or care	Dordrecht	dort
Calais	cal'-lis or cal-lay'	Dornoch	dor'-nok
Caucasus	cau'-ca-sus	Douay	doo'-ay
Cayenne	ca-yen'	Douro	doo'-ro or do'-re
Carlisle	car-lile'	Drogheda	droh'-e-da
Castile	cas-teel'	Dronthiem	dron'-theem
Ceuta	soo'-ta	Durazzo	du-rat'-so
Cevennes	ce-ven'	Durham	dur'-am
Ceylon	sai-lon'		
Chablais	shab-lay'	Edinburgh	ed'-in-bur-ro
Chalons	sha-long'	Eiseleben	ise'-le-ben
Chamberry	sham-ber-ry	Elgin	el'-gin (<i>g hard</i>)
Champagne	sham-pang	Elphin	el-fin'
Champlain	sham-plan'	Epinal	e-pee-nal'
Chateau-roux	sha-to-roo'	Esquimaux	es-kee-mo'
Cheltenham	chelt'nam	Essequibo	esse-kee'-bo
Cherbourg	sher'boor	Evrenx	ev-roo'
Cherson	ker'son	Eyder	i'-der
Chiapa	chee-a'-pa		
Chiavenna	kee-a-ven'-na	Falmouth	fal'-muth
Chili	chee'-lee	Fermanagh	fer-man'-na
Chiloe	chee-lo'-e	Foix	foaw
Chimborazo	chim-bo-ra'-zo	Franche Comté	frawnsh con-tay
Cincinnati	sin-sin-nat'-tee	Friburg	free'-burg
Civita Vecchia	{ che'-vi-ta	Frieschehaff	freesh'-haf
	{ vek'-kee-a	Friesland	frees-land
Clermont	clair'-mong		
Cobbe	cob	Gall (St.)	gawl
Cologne	co-long'	Genoa	ie-no'-ah
Compiègne	com-puing'	Germain (St.)	seng-zher'-mang

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
Ghent	gent (<i>g hard</i>)	Leominster	lem'-ster
Gloucester	glos'-ter	Lerwick	ler'-ick
Gnesna	nes'-na	Liege	leezh
Guienne	gee-en' (<i>g hard</i>)	Lille or Lisle	leel
Graveliness	grav-leen'	Lima	lee'-ma
Greenwich	gren'-idge	Limoges	lee-mozh'
Guadaloupe	gnaw-da-loop	Limousin	lee-moo-sang'
Guardafui	gar-daf'-wee	Lincoln	lin'-cun
		Lipari	lee-pah'-ree
Hague	haig	Lodi	lo'-dee
Hainault	hay-no'	Loire	loawr
Haiti	hay'-tee	L'Orient	lo-ree-awng'
Harwich	har'-ridge	Louisana	loo-ee-zee-a'-na
Hastings	hais'-tings	Louvain	loo-vain' or lov'-in
Havre de-Grace	haw-ver-de-grass'	Lucca	look'-ka
Helvoetsluys	hel'-vet-slooz	Lyonnais	lee-on-nay'
Herault	he-ro'	Lyons	ly'-ons
Herschel	her'-shel		
Hertford	hert'-ford	Maestricht	maze'-trik
Hildesheim	hil-des-hime'	Maggiore	mad-jo'-re
Himmaleh	him'-a-leh	Malines	ma-leen'
Houquhang	hoo-kwang'	Manheim	man-hime
		Mans	mawng
Illinois	il-lee-noy'	Marino	ma-ree'-no
Indre	een'-der	Maryborough	mar'-y-bur'-ro
Ipswich	ips'-ich	Margarita	mar-ga-ree'-ta
Ischia	is'-kee-a	Martigni	mar-teeng'-ee
Isio	ee'-zee-o	Martinico	mar-ti-nee'-co
Irtysch	irt'-ish	Massachusetts	mas-sa-tshoo'-sets
		Meaux	mo
Jaroslav	jar-os-lav'	Medina	me-dee'-na
Jedburgh	jed'-bur-ro	Melrose	mel'-ross
		Messina	mes-see'-na
Keswick	kes'-sick	Michigan	mik'-i-gan
Kiel	keel	Minho	meeng'-o
Kiev	kee-oo'	Miramichi	mir-a-mi-shee'
Killaloe	kil-a-loo	Missouri	mis-soo'-ree
Kirkaldy	kirk-caw'-dy	Mobile	mo-beel'
Kircudbright	kirk-coo-brey	Mocha	mo'-ka
Kursk	koorsk	Monmouth	mon'-muth
		Montauban	mont-o-ban'
Labrador	la-bra-dore'	Mont Blanc	mong-blawng'
La Marche	la-marsh'	Montpellier	mong-pel-yay'
Languedoc	lan-gue-dok'	Montreal	mont-re-awl'
Launceston	lans'-ton	Moray	mur'-ree
Lausanne	lo-san'	Morlaix	mor-lay'
Leamington	lem'-ing-ton	Moulins	moo-lang
Leicester	les'-ter [lock'-lin	Mozambique	mo-zam-beek'
LeighlinBridge	louchlin'-bridge or	Munich	mu'-nik

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Naas
Namur
Nantes
Navarre
Navarin
Neagh
Neufcha
Nevers
Niagara
Nice
Niger
Nimegue
Nismes
Niverna
Noirmou
Norwich

Ohio
Okeham
Oleron
Omagh
Omer (S
Orléana
Orléans
Oude
Oural or
Ouse
Overysse

Pays de
Perpigna
Perugia
Piacenza
Piave
Pictou
Piedmon
Pisa
Plymout
Poitiers
Poitou
Port-ou
Porto-Ri
Portsmo
Prague
Provence
Puy-de-c

Quang se
Quang tu

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
Naas	nace
Namur	na-mure'
Nantes	nawngt
Navarre	na-var'
Navarino	na-va-ree'-no
Neagh	nay
Neuchâtel	noo'-sha-tel'
Nevers	ne-vair'
Niagara	nee-ag'-a-ra
Nice	nice <i>or</i> neess
Niger	ni'-jer
Nimeguen	nee'-me-guen
Nismes	neem
Nivernais	nee-ver-nay'
Noirmoutier	noar-moot'-yay
Norwich	nor-'idge

Ohio	o-high'-o
Okeham	oak'-am
Oleron	o-ler-ong'
Omagh	o'-mah
Omer (St.)	saingt o'-mair
Orléanais	or-le-an-nay' [ans]
Orléans	or-lay-ong' <i>or</i> or'-lee
Oude	ood
Oural <i>or</i> Ural	oo'-ral
Ouse	ooz
Overysse	o-ver-is'-sel

Pays de Vaud	pay'-ee-de-vo'
Perpignan	per-peeng'-an
Perugia	pe-roo'-jee-a
Piacenza	pee-a-chen'-za
Piave	pee-av'-e
Pictou	pic-too'
Piedmont	peed'-mong
Pisa	pee'-sa
Plymouth	plim'-muth
Poitiers	pwa-teers'
Poitou	pwa-too'
Port-au-Prince	port-o-prance
Porto-Rico	port-o-ree'-co
Portsmouth	ports'-muth
Prague	praig
Provence	prov-awngse'
Puy-de-dôme	pu-ee-de dome'

Quang see	whang'-see'
Quang tung	whang'-tong'

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
Quito	kee'-to
Raleigh	ra'-ly
Reading	red'-ding
Reggio	red'-jo
Rennes	ren
Rheims	rhance <i>or</i> reems
Rimini	rim'-i-nee
Rio Bamba	ree'-o-bam'-ba
Rio Janeiro	ree'-o-zha-nel -io
Rochelle	ro-shel'
Romagna	ro-mang'-a
Rouen	roo-awng'
Rousillon	roo-seel-ong'
Rovigno	ro-veeng'-o
Roxburgh	rox'-bur-ro

Saumur	so-mu're
St. Cloud	st. cloo
Scilly	sil'-lee
Saintes	saingt
Santa Cruz	san'-ta-crooz
St. Jago	sant-ya'-go
Saintonge	saingt-onzh'
Salisbury	sawls'-ber-ry
Salonica	sa-lo-ni'-ca
Sandwich	sand'-ich
Sambre	sawm'-ber
San Miguel	san-mig-el'
Santa Fé	santa-fay'
Saône	son
Schaffhausen	shaff-hau'-sen
Scheld	skeld <i>or</i> sheld
Schweitz	shwitz (<i>i long</i>)
Schwerin	shwe'-rin
Scio	see'-o
Schumla	shum'-la
Seine	sayne
Sevres	saiv'-er
Sevecchio	se-vek'-ee-o
Sens	sawngs
Sierra	see-er'-ra
Soissans	swa-song'
Somme	som
Southwark	suth'-ark
Squillace	squil-la'-che
Suir	shure

Tagliamento	tal-ya-men'-to
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WRITTEN	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
Taunton	tan'-ton	Valais	va-lay'
Tchernigov	cher'ne-gov	Valladolid	val-ya-do-lid'
Teneriffe	ten-er-reef'	Van Diemen	van-dee'-men
Thames	tems	Vaud	vo
Tibet	ti'bet	Vendée	vawn-day'
Ticino	te-chee'-no	Vicenza	vee-chen'-za
Tierra del	{ tee-er'-ra del	Vienna	vee-en'-na
Fuego	{ foo-é'-go	Vienne	vee-en'
Tonquin	ton-keen'	Vigo	vee'-go
Toulon	too-long'	Vincennes	veng-cen
Toulouse	too-looz'	Vosges	vozh
Tours	toor		
Treviso	tre-vee'-so	Warwick	war'-rick
Tyrone	tee-rone'	Woolwich	wool'idge
Trieste	tree-este'	Worcester	woos'-ter
Tripolitza	tree-po-lit'-za		
Trois Rivières	troaw-ri-vee-air'	Xativa	za-tee'-va
Troyes	troaw	Xeres	ze'-res
Tristan d'A-	{ trees-tan da-		
cunha	{ coong'-a	Youghal	yaw'-hal
		Ypres	ee'-per
Ushant	oosh-ang'		
Utrecht	u'-trek	Zealand	zee'-land
Valenciennes	val-en-seen'	Zurich	zoo-rik

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
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